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DAILY REPORT

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ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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ORIGINAL

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ATA COMMENTS ON NATO MANEUVERS OFF GIBRALTAR

LD111050Y Tirana ATA in English 0934 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, May 11 (ATA)--The U.S.A. and five other member countries of the aggressive NATO bloc carried out new naval manoeuvres in the Gibraltar Strait and the nearby area. A series of military operations, such as surprise attacks and landing operations, were carried out under the command of U.S. generals.

The conducting of these manoeuvres in Gibraltar is linked with the efforts of the U.S. imperialists to strengthen their military position in that important region near the Iberian Peninsula. Gibraltar is also the "gate" of passage from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean, where large units of the aggressive fleets of the two imperialist superpowers, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, are deployed. In the conditions of the sharpening of the rivalry for hegemony between U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, this region assumes special importance in the plans of the imperialist bosses of Washington and Moscow. These manoeuvres, like the others carried out either from the one or the other superpower and their allies of the aggressive blocs, are an expression of this rivalry which constitutes great dangers to the security of the people in these areas.

BRIEFS

TU DELEGATION RETURNS--Tirana, May 6 (ATA)--The delegation of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, headed by the secretary of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions Sotir Kocollari, which upon the invitation of the General Federation of the Trade Unions of Iraq attended the 5th congress of this federation, returned home yesterday. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the secretary of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, Idriz Dhrami. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0921 GMT 6 May 78 LD]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS DEPART--The delegation of the Palestinian Trade Union Federation, the delegation of the revolutionary trade union militants of Germany, the delegation of the revolutionary trade union militants of Italy and the delegation of the revolutionary trade union militants of Portugal left our country. They attended the May Day celebrations at the invitation of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions. They were seen off by Idriz Dhrami, secretary of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, and Filip Kota, chairman of the foreign affairs branch of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 May 78 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO YAR--Tirana, May 4 (ATA)--The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Arab Republic of Yemen, Sulejman Tomcini, presented his credentials to the president of the Arab Republic of Yemen, Ahmad Husayn al-Gashmi, on May 3. Present at the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials were the vice-minister of foreign affairs Ahmad Muhammad Hajar and the secretary general of the Presidency of the Republic, Ahmad al-Radij. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 1810 GMT 4 May 78 LD]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES CONFERENCE DECISIONS

AU081943Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 May 78 AU

[Text] The Council of Ministers today profoundly and critically discussed the tasks related to implementing the BCP national conference decisions. Chairman of the Council of Ministers Stanko Todorov reported. His report as well as the decree adopted stressed that Comrade Zhivkov's report and the theses on perfecting the socialist organization of labor and the planned management of the national economy, which were adopted by the BCP national conference, are a practical program by which the Council of Ministers, the ministries, the people's councils and the economic organizations can further implement the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the BCP Central Committee July plenum, secure dynamic and highly effective economic growth and increase the people's standard of living.

The government and its organs will create conditions and will organize the introduction of a modern socialist organization of labor through most rationally combining the three basic elements of the production process: labor, the tools of labor and the means of labor. Simultaneously the necessary methodical documents and draft projects for organizing the places of work will be worked out. In practice, the system of operational management of production as well as material-technical supply will be improved and the implementation of cooperative supply will be strictly controlled.

The new technology of planning will be consistently applied in preparing the 1979 and 1980 plans. The balance method will be better utilized. The national normative basis of planning will be improved and the investment process and forecasting will also improve. The preconditions for achieving the increase in labor productivity prescribed by the BCP national conference will be created. Better utilization of production funds and the decrease of material expenditures will also be insured. It is envisaged to timely determine a status for the combines that will guarantee them all rights for successfully solving all production questions. Measures will be taken to improve managerial technology and procedures.

Special attention will be devoted to consistently introducing scientific achievements into production.

The government is confident that all economic cadres and organizations, working collectives and all Bulgarian citizens will actively join in implementing the practical measures to perfect the socialist organization of labor and the planned management of the economy.

BULGARIA'S PATRIARCHATE MARKS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

AU101655Y Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 10 May 78 AU

[Excerpt] Sofia, May 10 (BTA)--The 25th anniversary of the restoration of the Bulgarian Patriarchate was marked here by a ceremonial meeting.

Metropolitan Pankratiy of Stara Zagora read a report on the historical development of the Bulgarian Patriarchate and its activity since its restoration.

Mr Ivan Mikhaylov, member of the Bulgarian State Council, delivered an address on behalf of the State Council. He laid stress on the centuries-long patriotic activity of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, its active participation in the struggle for peace and particularly its fruitful links with the Russian Orthodox Church.

The foreign guests also conveyed greetings.

The meeting was attended by Bulgarian Patriarch Maksim, Mr Ivan Mikhaylov, member of the State Council, Mr Zhivko Popov, deputy-minister of foreign affairs, delegations of the patriarchates of Constantinople, Akeksandria, Antioch, Jerusalem, Moscow, Romania, Cyprus, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Finland and of the American Orthodox Church, as well as delegations of the Bulgarian parishes abroad.

DEFENSE OF PEACE COMMITTEE SUPPORTS SOVIET PROPOSALS

AU111505Y Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 11 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 11 (BTA)--The Bulgarian National Committee for Protection of Peace approved a declaration today, whereby it welcomes the decision to convene a special session of the UN General Assembly on the problems related to armament limitation and to disarmament.

The declaration reads: "We hope that the session will proceed in a spirit of business-like efficiency and common sense and will turn into an important stage of the preparation of a world conference on disarmament".

Stress is laid on the declaration on the fact that the road to be followed in order to begin detente in the military field, has been clearly outlined by the previous and the recently made by the Soviet Union numerous new realistic and constructive proposals.

The document reads: "We fully support the noble and profoundly humane efforts of the Soviet Union, which have been restlessly made for years now, for concluding an agreement on the total and absolute ban to the nuclear weapon trials. Together with the peace-loving forces on a global scale the USSR is doing its best not to admit the creation of a new, man-hating means of mass extermination--the neutron weapon".

INCREASED BONUSES ALLOCATED FOR GRAIN PRODUCERS

AU100938Y Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 10 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 10 (BTA)--The Bulgarian Government has decided to increase the bonuses for stimulating the (?production) and purchase of bread and fodder grains. The total sum of the funds allocated for this purpose has been increased fivefold, the accent falling on encoraging the growing of fodder grain crops.

Some 26 million leva will be paid out in the form of bonuses.

The decree enjoins the agro-industrial complexes to distribute 70 per cent of the bonuses among grain producers and to use the remaining 30 per cent for improving social and field working conditions--chiefly for the construction of new camps for grain growing teams. Of the part earmarked for grain producers 90 per cent will be distributed among workers and cooperative farmers and 10 per cent among the immediate leaders and experts. The last two categories may receive their bonuses provided the production and purchasing plan has been fulfilled in full. The distribution of the bonuses will be carried out on the basis of the actually earned wages and may reach the wages for two months.

COMMUNICATIONS OFFICIAL REPORTS ON ACHIEVEMENTS

LD041506Y Sofia BTA in English 0806 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 4 May (BTA)--The first deputy minister of communication, Eng. Stoyan Markov, stated at a press conference here: "In the years of the 6th and 7th five-year plans the material and technical base of the radio and television in Bulgaria has considerably developed. The powerful middle wave radio-stations, the result of integration with the Soviet Union, were built during this period in Vidin, Stara Zagora, Shoumen, Petrich and Kurdjali. The technical base of the first TV channel was further built, the scope of the second TV channel was considerably widened, and the ultra-short wave radio broadcasting network enlarged. An earth station for space connections was also put into operation. This makes it possible to make intercontinental telephone, telegraph and phototelegraph connections, to transmit data and exchange TV and radio programmes within the framework of the "Intersputnik" international space connection organization.

Eng. Markov pointed out that in recent years the wideband radio relay lines for radio and TV programmes, for international connections and for carrying through the intercounty automation of telephone communications, have been widely applied in Bulgaria. By the end of the 7th five-year period the first and second TV networks will have been built and the construction of a third one to be completed by 1985, will have begun. Parallel with the main TV transmitters, the equipment for which is imported from abroad, the additional networks of TV retranslators develop as well, which are fitted out with Bulgarian-made equipment. At present there are 15 TV transmitters in Bulgaria, with a total capacity of 249.7 kw and 216 TV retranslators for the two channels.

The first deputy minister of communications also spoke about radio broadcasting in Bulgaria, which is effected through two national radio broadcasting networks. The radio and TV broadcasting facilities are on a modern technical level, any breaks due to technical causes are slight and minimized--an average of about one minute break per 100 workhours. According to the programme worked out till 1990 for improving the material and technical base of the radio and television, it is provided to build two middle and long wave networks, for (?USW) networks, three TV networks for black and white and colour image, a radio-relay line for radio and TV programmes between the county cities and some bigger industrial centres.

It is planned in the years to come to build a complex radio and television station on Mt. Vitosha, which will enable excellent transmission mainly for the Sofia and Pernik counties on 5 TV channels and 4 radio-channels at ultra-short waves, two of which [will be] stereo; automated radio-telephone systems will be mounted there, which will provide automatic telephone connections to mobile facilities.

Eng Markov emphasized that work goes on matters connected with the direct radio and TV broadcasting through earth satellites. In close cooperation with the "Intersputnik" member-countries, the transmission of radio and TV programmes through satellites is expected to begin in the above period.

CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO-TV COMPLEX COMPLETED

AU0717134Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 7 May 78 AU

[Text] The construction of the technical radio-television complex near Belogradchik, which will facilitate the quality broadcasting of the Bulgarian radio and television broadcasts to northwestern Bulgaria, has basically been completed.

The relay equipment for the Bulgarian radio programs Khristo Botev, Khorizont and Orfey, which was supplied by fraternal Poland, has already been installed. The technical equipment for the first television program was also supplied by Poland and has been installed. The relay equipment for the second television program is also ready for testing. The completion of the construction of the 150-meter-high television tower is expected soon, and then the testing of the complex, which will be one of the most powerful in Bulgaria, can begin.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES NAIROBI ENVIRONMENT MEETING

AU1111103Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0530 GMT 11 May 78 AU

[Text] The sixth session of the governing council of the UN environment protection program opened in the capital of Kenya. The session elected a leading bureau: Miqual Angel (Belarda), the Spanish delegate, was elected chairman of the bureau. Zhivko Zhivkov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, was elected as his deputy.

In his statement Zhivko Zhivkov declared that the worldwide ecological situation is a cause for serious concern. He stressed that a great amount of international cooperation is necessary in the sector of environmental protection. The Bulgarian delegate stated that the People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the Soviet proposal to convene a high-level European conference on questions of environmental protection.

BRIEFS

FATHERLAND FRONT PLENUM--An expanded plenum of the Fatherland Front Presidium is being held in Sofia, chaired by Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council and BCP Central Committee Politburo member. The session is also attended by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member. The self-sufficiency of the population in supplies of meat, milk, fish, eggs, fruit and vegetables was discussed in the main report. The presidium will adopt measures today aimed at three goals; improvement and development of mass political and educational work, direct contribution of the social organizations and movements to this work, and further expansion and intensification of public control in implementing decisions. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 8 May 78 AU]

V-DAY ANNIVERSARY--A celebration marking the Victory Day anniversary has been held at the all-national committee for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship in Sofia. Col Gen Zakari Zakariev, deputy chairman of the committee and hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the USSR, spoke on the victorious path travelled by the Soviet Army. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 May 78 AU]

BALKAN MEDICAL CONFERENCE--The closing session of the Balkan Medical Union was held in Varna today. Physicians from Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia and Greece attended this conference. Academician Asen Hadzhiolov, chairman of the Bulgarian section at the Balkan Medical Union, told a Sofia radio correspondent about the problems discussed at the conference. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 May 78 AU]

MOZAMBIQUE YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS--A delegation of the organization of Mozambique youth led by (Amor Zakarias Cunella), secretary general of the organization, is visiting Bulgaria. The delegation was received today by Boycho Shteryanov, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee. Possibilities for developing the relations between the two youth organizations were discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 8 May 78 AU]

DZHUROV ACTIVITIES REPORTED--Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Bulgarian minister of defense, on 8 May attended a celebration of the Victory Day anniversary that took place at the Sofia Central Army Club. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 May 78 AU]

LILOV ACTIVITIES REPORTED--Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, on 8 May attended the festive opening of Sofia's Literature Days, which will continue until 14 May. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 May 78 AU]

AUSTRIAN CP DELEGATION ARRIVES--At the invitation of Sofia City Party Committee, on 8 May an official delegation of the Austrian Communist Party from the Nieder Osterreich area arrived in Bulgaria. The delegation is led by (Karol Zenter), Austrian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Nieder Osterreich party organization. At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Georgi Yordanov, BCP Sofia City committee first secretary and BCP Central Committee Secretariat member. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 8 May 78 AU]

SYRIAN AIRLINES OFFICE OPENS--An office of the Syrian Arab Airlines opened in the center of Sofia on 8 May 1978. On the basis of an intergovernmental agreement signed on 1 November 1964, the Bulgarian Balkan Airlines opened a Sofia-Damascus air route and established an office in Damascus. Due to the increasing number of passengers and to the development of tourist exchange between the two countries, Balkan Airlines also transported Syrian tourists to Varna and Burgas. The Syrian Airlines, in turn, established a Damascus-Sofia air route in 1974, which goes to Budapest and Prague. [Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 8 May 78 AU]

CHILEAN YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS--The delegation of Chilean democratic youth which is visiting Bulgaria, was received by Boycho Shteryanov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, today. After the meeting the leader of the Chilean delegation [name indistinct] gave a brief statement to a Sofia radio correspondent, in which he expressed his gratitude for the Bulgarian people's support and confidence in the imminent victory of the Chilean democratic forces with the assistance of the socialist countries. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 5 May 78 AU]

CEMA SESSION ON OIL--Sofia, May 6 (BTA)--A session of experts of the CEMA member-countries and Yugoslavia on issues of cooperation in production of high-quality oils ended in Pleven today. Discussed were problems of improvement of the traditional technologies for oil production, of development of new hydrocathalytic processes, etc. The experts attached special attention to the effective use of machine and motor oil. A protocol on further forms of cooperation, especially in developing new forms and stepping up technological progress in this sphere, was signed. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1510 GMT 6 May 78 AU]

BULGARO-GREEK CONTACTS--Athens, May 10 (BTA correspondent)--A Bulgarian delegation headed by Mr Stoyan Syulemezov, chairman of the Central Cooperative Union of Bulgaria, is visiting Greece at the invitation of the Panhellenic Conference of Agricultural Cooperatives (PASEGES). At the meetings and talks held today and yesterday in the Greek capital with the leadership of PASEGES the possibilities for cooperation of the two cooperative organizations and the prospects for the development of their trade contacts were discussed. Information on the organization, structure, state and development of the cooperative unions in the two countries was exchanged. Mr Stoyan Syulemezov was received by Mr Athanassios Taliadouros, the Greek minister of agriculture, with whom views on furthering Bulgaro-Greek cooperation in cooperative organizations were exchanged. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 10 May 78 AU]

HIJACKING'S EFFECT ON CSSR-FRG RELATIONS CONSIDERED

LD120918Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] RUDE PRAVO today in a note entitled "Do Not Offer Hope To Pirates," refers to the hijacking of the Czechoslovak plane by a group of terrorists to Frankfurt am Main.

The perpetrators of the hijacking obviously believe that the crime will be viewed in the FRG as some sort of a daredevil misdemeanor. This results from the fact that part of the West German media held the view in past cases that plane hijackings from socialist countries should be measured by a different yardstick than the one used for terrorists in the West. But it also results from the fact that this different yardstick has been used in past cases by judges in passing sentences.

We hope that this will end because the FRG has also pledged itself in international treaties to the severest prosecution of air piracy. Our authorities immediately requested the extradition of the hijackers. We believe that the relevant authorities in the FRG will this time examine our request with greater seriousness. We do not want--says RUDE PRAVO--our relations, which are developing in a promising manner, to be jeopardized by the piratical actions of various doubtful elements which put their hope in the benevolence of the West German authorities.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK'S AUSTRIAN VISIT

Received by Kirchshlaeger

LD111040Y Prague CTK in English 0938 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, 11 May--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived here today for a three-day official visit. He was received shortly after arrival by Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. In an open and friendly discussion, they considered possibilities of further development of good neighbourly relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria.

Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek agreed that the development of relations between their countries in the political sphere has a favourable trend and positive impact on the implementation of the Helsinki final act.

Czechoslovak-Austrian relations in the political sphere are an example of good cooperation between states with different social systems and create good prerequisites for the development of relations and cooperation in other spheres as well, the two representatives agreed.

Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Bohuslav Chnoupek also discussed some international political topics.

Visits Parliament

LD111855Y Prague CTK in English 1733 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, May 11, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, currently on an official visit to Austria, called today at the Austrian Parliament where he was welcomed by President of the Nationalrat Anton Benya.

At a meeting with deputies--members of the Foreign Relations Committee and the chairmen of the three political parties' groups in parliament--the Socialist Party of Austria, the Austrian People's Party and the Liberal Party of Austria--the Czechoslovak foreign minister was informed of the activity of both houses of parliament.

Other Activities

For further reportage on the 3-day official visit to Austria by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, which began on 11 May, see the 12 May Austria section of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

LD111830Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received the delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, which took part in our country's celebrations of the 33d anniversary of the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army. The delegation was headed by Mikhail Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Vladimirskaya Obkom and member of the central leadership of the society. Present at the reception were members of the CPCZ Central Committee: Vaclav David, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, and Miroslav Zavadil, general secretary of the association.

HULA RETURNS FROM ECONOMIC TALKS IN USSR

LD112208Y Prague CTK in English 2123 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 11, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula returned home today from a two-day meeting of the co-chairmen of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic and Scientific Technological Cooperation.

He conferred with his Soviet counterpart Konstantin Katushev, in the presence of several Czechoslovak and Soviet ministers.

They discussed problems of the drafting of long-term programs of specialization and cooperation in production, and other questions of economic cooperation between ministries and organizations of the two countries.

PRAGUE COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S SPOKANE SPEECH

LD111912Y Prague in English to Africa 1730 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] Some days ago President Carter made a speech in Spokane, Washington, which can only be described as being of incredible audacity as regards counterstatements directed against the Soviet Union's African policy. Washington dislikes in particular the assistance given by the Soviet Union to the African states in strengthening their defense capability. In Carter's view this is warmongering in Africa.

It is regrettable that the American President or his speech writers ignore the fact that the Soviet Union is siding with the victims of aggression. This was the case both in Angola and Ethiopia. And on the other hand it is no secret that Washington is supporting racist regimes in southern Africa and, together with other NATO countries, is providing material aid for their military expansionism, just as in the case of the recent Somali aggression in the Ogaden in Ethiopia. President Carter crowned his audacious anti-Soviet contentions by alleging that there exists in the Soviet Union a sort of inherent racism against black people. According to Carter, the Americans know how whites and blacks are to live side by side. But he should remember that it was not so long ago that enslavement of black people was a way of life in the United States. And he should think again about the fact, by no means a chance, that black Americans and others with other than white complexions are paid less, are less educated and have a shorter expectancy of life than white Americans. Racism is not only a birthmark of the United States. It is one of the most characteristic features of capitalism in general. Discrimination and the denial of the principles of equality of races and ethnic groups in the United States is in sharp contrast with the situation in the Soviet Union. The world's first socialist state is and will remain a forerunner of totally new relations between nations and races based on equality, respect, joint efforts and mutual benefit.

CPSU ACADEMICIAN DISCUSSES COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

AU112022Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 May 78 p 5 AU

[Interview given by P. Rodionov, doctor of historic sciences and first deputy head of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPSU Central Committee, to APN editor Igor Martynenko at an unspecified date and place: "The Principle of Collectivity; Intra-party Democracy--an Inseparable Part of the CPSU's Life and Activity"]

[Excerpts] Question: In appraising the new Soviet Constitution, Western commentators claim that the CPSU's increasing role in the life of the Soviet society signifies a deviation from collective leadership in the CPSU's activity. What can you say about such opinions?

Answer: The principle of collective leadership in the CPSU is not something discovered in the last few days; it belongs among the most important Marxist-Leninist theses. As Lenin taught, only consistent respect for the principle of collective leadership can develop self-criticism and criticism from below--and these are the main methods of rearing the people to overcome mistakes and shortcomings that are disrupting the healthy pulse and rhythm of the party's life.

Question: The Leninist principle of collective leadership demands the systematic consolidation of the party's ties with the masses, with the people--the decisive force of social progress...

Answer: Exactly! The people are the creators of all material and spiritual values. The principle of collective leadership is directly connected with the advance of intra-party democracy. It is being implemented by the means of the eligibility of party bodies from below and upward, their subordination to party organizations and in the regular holding of party committee sessions.

Question: In the West one can often hear the opinion that the apparatus of party committees both rules and freely uses the party's power at its discretion. For instance, the Australian Cherchwood announces that in the USSR the party workers... "are ruling in all party committees, from the district committees up." Other "Sovietologists" write about the concentration of "unlimited power of political control in the hands of a narrow, small group of party workers..."

Answer: These opinions express a stubborn effort to show the workers of the party apparatus as a ruling stratum, as the sole active force, while presenting the other party members as a passive mass. The "claims", not substantiated with arguments, also show the efforts to prove that the party with its 16 million members, the party which is the vanguard of the workers class and all working people, all Soviet people, that this party is, as they say, a club formed by a few individuals. Such falsifications are aimed at discrediting the principle of eligibility in the communist party.

This kind of approach is not new. The CPSU apparatus (from the local party committees and up to the central committee) is to this day a significant and indispensable party element. It fulfills its duties in the preparation of resolutions and the control of their implementation. It participates in working out the drafts of documents and in preparing cadres and it monitors how the party organizations and cadres implement the resolutions. In this way the party apparatus participates in the implementation of the party directives and of committee resolutions on the individual levels of the party's structure.

The party apparatus is complemented in a meticulously democratic way. None of the responsible party committee workers is appointed to his position. They are all elected, or confirmed by elected bodies. The secretaries and department heads are elected at party conferences; the instructors are approved by the committee bureau.

Furthermore, the collective leadership in the CPSU is materialized on all party structure levels, through the 287 members and 139 alternate members of the CPSU Central Committee; the 85 Central Auditing Commission members; 30,200 members and alternate members of oblast and regional committees and party central committees in the union republics; 385,500 members and alternate members of okrug, city and district party committees; 1,912,600 party committee members and their bureaus, secretaries and their deputies in basic organizations; 2,063,400 party committee secretaries and their deputies in the party's workshop organizations and party groups. In the period between the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses, the party's elected aktiv increased by 700,000 people and now has 4.4 million members.

Question: The CPSU statutes most categorically stipulate the duty to regularly hold party committee sessions--from the central committee down to district committees.

Answer: This duty, anchored in the statutes, is of basic significance. It expresses the party's purposeful care for the regular and rhythmic activity of the party's collective bodies on all levels and respect for the principle of collective leadership.

It must be stressed that the party statutes have an article on the principle of collectivity. The attempts by "Sovietologists" to distort the CPSU's role in the life of the Soviet society and their "proofs" of a deviation from the principle of collectivity in the party's activity are all doomed to failure. The CPSU's vanguard role, a constitutional principle anchored in the first chapter of the USSR's basic law--in its Article 6 on the party's role and place in the political system of the Soviet society--expresses the recognition of the party's merits in the Soviet state by all people; expresses that the party is the leader and organizer of the Soviet people.

Any person who objectively acquaints himself with the CPSU's activity will come to the same conclusion.

GROMYKO ARRIVES IN GDR, WELCOMED BY TOP LEADERS

LD111012Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0936 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, 11 May--Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, arrived in Berlin today for an official friendship visit to the GDR. He was invited by the SED Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR.

Gromyko was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport which was decorated with the GDR and Soviet national flags and the red banner of the working class. Present to welcome Andrey Gromyko were Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Oskar Fischer, SED Central Committee member and GDR minister of foreign affairs; Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign affairs; GDR Ambassador to the USSR Harry Ott and other officials.

Also present was Soviet Ambassador to the GDR Petr Abrasimov and other members of the Soviet Embassy, as well as the supreme commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany (GSFG), Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy and Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the GSFG's Political Directorate.

Honecker, Gromyko Talks Begin

LD111728Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1619 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Official talks began in Berlin this afternoon between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs. The extensive exchange of views centered on questions on the further development and deepening of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties and states, as well as on topical international problems.

Andrey Gromyko conveyed fraternal greetings from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker. Erich Honecker paid tribute to the great achievements of the Soviet people in building the material-technical basis of communism and in the struggle for peace and security throughout the world. He stressed Leonid Brezhnev's significant personal contribution to the successful implementation of the Leninist international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Erich Honecker and Andrey Gromyko briefed each other on the creative initiatives of the working people in carrying out the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and the 25th Congress of the CPSU.

During discussion of bilateral relations, the two sides noted with satisfaction that the cooperation between the SED and the CPSU, the GDR and the USSR is developing in new dimensions in the interest of the building of socialism and communism, and for the benefit of both peoples.

Turning to international questions Erich Honecker and Andrey Gromyko stressed that it is necessary to consolidate detente and to consistently continue the struggle to halt the arms race, and seek arms limitation and disarmament. They affirmed the resolve of the party and state leaderships of both countries to continue persistently, together with the other fraternal socialist states, the coordinated foreign policy in the interest of detente, peace and social progress.

The talk, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere and in complete agreement, was attended on the part of the GDR by: Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs; deputy ministers for foreign affairs, State Secretary Herbert Krolikowski and Kurt Nier; Harry Ott, GDR ambassador in the USSR; and Helmut Ziebart, department head in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Present on the USSR side were: P.A. Abrasimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador in the GDR; A.G. Kovalyov, deputy minister for foreign affairs; A.P. Bondarenko, department head in the Foreign Ministry; and V.G. Makarov, personal aide to the foreign minister.

HONECKER GREETS PRESIDENT OF JEWISH CONGREGATIONS

LD111026Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0300 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee has sent cordial congratulations to Helmut Aris, president of the Association of Jewish Congregations in the GDR, on his 70th birthday today. The greetings message, signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, states: "We thank you for your untiring work for socialism in our country where anti-Semitism has been stamped out at the roots and when citizens of the Jewish faith also experience social security and protection. Through your work as member of the National Council of the National Front of our republic, the GDR Peace Council Presidium, the Central Directorate of the Committee of Anti-Fascist Resistance Fighters and in other posts, you have done great services." The GDR State Council and Council of Ministers also sent their congratulations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HOFFMANN'S AFRICAN TRIP

Cooperation With Angola Stressed

AU101500Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 May 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Luanda (ADN dispatch)--Heading a GDR military delegation, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, arrived in Luanda on Saturday [6 May] at the invitation of Maj Henrique Teles Carreira, member of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of defense of the People's Republic of Angola.

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann was most cordially welcomed at the gangway of the special plane by Maj Henrique Teles Carreira. Then he received the report of the commander of the guard of honor. The national anthems of the GDR and of the People's Republic of Angola were played. Afterwards the two ministers inspected the guard of honor.

In a statement to the press, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann paid tribute to the traditional relations of anti-imperialist solidarity between the SED and the MPLA-Labor Party as well as between the peoples of the GDR and Angola. He expressed his conviction that the visit of the GDR military delegation would help strengthen these relations and consolidate the comradeship in arms between the GDR People's Army and the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]. The minister emphatically condemned the latest criminal acts of aggression of the South African racist regime against the People's Republic of Angola as well as against defenseless women and children who fled from the illegally occupied Namibia. He expressed his conviction that FAPLA would repel the racist invaders. "The lessons of history show that the forces of progress will be victorious--no matter how great the difficulties and no matter how criminal the actions of the aggressors may be," Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann declared.

At a touchdown in Lagos Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann was welcomed by Brigadier Eromobor, acting chief of staff of the Nigerian Army. During the meeting that passed in a cordial atmosphere, the sides exchanged ideas about further possibilities of cooperation between the two countries.

Neto Receives Hoffmann

LD111710Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1250 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Luanda--On Thursday, Dr Agostinho Neto, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA] and president of Angola, received Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister for national defense, in Luanda. Army General Hoffmann conveyed the fraternal militant greetings of Erich Honecker, secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were equally cordially reciprocated by the president.

Minister Heinz Hoffmann praised the successes achieved by the people of Angola and its FAPLA [Peoples Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], led by the MPLA-Labor Party in national redevelopment and in defending the revolutionary achievements. He gave his assurance that the GDR and its National People's Army would continue to stand in unshakable solidarity at the side of the Peoples Republic of Angola.

President Dr Agostinho Neto praised the traditional relations of anti-imperialist solidarity between the MPLA-Labor Party and the SED as well as between the peoples of Angola and the GDR. The present visit by the GDR military delegation is an expression of the continually deepening relations and expanding cooperation between the two countries.

Hoffmann Denies African Interference

LD111950Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] The visit by a military delegation, led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and defense minister of the GDR, was concluded this morning in the Angolan capital. Our correspondent Heike Schneider reports from Luanda:

Shortly before the delegation's departure, Dr Agostinho Neto, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] and of the People's Republic of Angola, received the GDR delegation for a friendly talk. Heinz Hoffmann conveyed Erich Honecker's greetings which were cordially reciprocated by Dr Neto. During the exchange of views the Angolan head of state paid tribute to the (?internationalist) solidarity of the Soviet Union, Cuba, the GDR and other countries of the socialist community of states, with the liberation struggle by the Angolan people, and the (?mutual) reconstruction. The visit by such a high-ranking military delegation, Dr Neto emphasized, was an expression of the firm and fraternal relations between our parties, governments, armies and peoples.

Last night the GDR delegation returned deeply impressed from a trip through south and central Angola. In the provincial capitals of [words indistinct] and Huambo Army Gen Hoffmann was most cordially welcomed by the chiefs of the military regions "South" and "Central." The mass organizations, such as those of women and Young Pioneers, extended a warm welcome to the guests from our country. The pioneers, the "Continuadores," which is a popular name given to the young generation here in free Angola, in other words those who will be continuing on the path of socialism, reported about the way in which they intend to help prevent counterrevolutionary attacks. We, the statement of the Young Pioneers reads, were born of the fight. We are the young generation which will witness and shape the victory of socialism in our homeland.

However, the successful visit by the military delegation from the GDR to Angola was followed closely not only by Angola but also by racist South Africa--who, of course, saw fit to defame it. Radio South Africa broadcast the lie that Army Gen Hoffman and Angola's defense minister, Carreira, allegedly inspected the borders of Namibia, which is occupied illegally by the racists, and that the visit was a further indication of the "interference" by the GDR in the internal affairs of the African continent. These propaganda lies were refuted by Heinz Hoffman before the microphones of Angolan and GDR radio, by pointing out that it is the South African (?Army) which, through aggression, crimes and murder, constantly violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola. The minister said:

[Hoffmann--Begin recording] It is an old method of the imperialists to accuse the socialist countries and the GDR of interfering in (?internal affairs). We have never done this, and we never shall, but our basic attitude is to help and give (?support) to all peoples fighting for their freedom (?including Angola). That is a question of political and diplomatic support. [words indistinct] [end recording]

Following the military ceremony at Luanda's international airport, Belas, the GDR military delegation left by special Interflug plane this morning for the neighboring People's Republic of the Congo where it will remain several days.

Delegation Leaves Angola

LD111300Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1149 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Luanda--The GDR military delegation led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, ended its 6-day official visit to Angola today. At Belas international airport, where the delegation flew on to the Peoples Republic of the Congo, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann was cordially seen off by Maj Henrique Teles Carreira, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and Angolan minister of defense.

Delegation Arrives in Congo

LD111925Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1843 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Brazzaville (ADN correspondent)--A GDR military delegation headed by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, arrived in Brazzaville today. It was invited by Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, first deputy chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor and minister of defense of the People's Republic of the Congo. At the gangway of the special aircraft, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann was warmly welcomed by Colonel Sassou-Nguesso. In a press statement Army General Hofmann paid tribute to the friendly relations over many years between the GDR and the Congo. He voiced the conviction that the visit of the GDR military delegation would contribute to the strengthening of these relations and to the consolidation of the trustful cooperation between the two states allied in the anti-imperialist struggle and affirm the cooperation between the national people's armies of the two countries.

TRADE DELEGATION CONDUCTS TALKS IN U.S.

LD111337Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1010 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington--The GDR Government delegation, led by State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, which is in the United States for the "GDR Economic-Technological Days," arrived in Washington yesterday. It will have meetings with representatives of the U.S. government and economy to discuss the expansion of overall relations between the two states.

The previous day in New York, a long discussion took place between Dr Beil and David Rockefeller, chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Chase Manhattan Bank. Dr Beil informed him of the great possibilities, arising from the GDR's 5-year plan, for business relations between firms of the two countries. For example, U.S. firms could participate in the construction of industrial plants in the GDR by refinancing measures. Also, traditional GDR export branches could participate in numerous projects by U.S. firms in third countries. Also present at the interesting exchange of views with David Rockefeller was Prof Dr Rolf Sieber, GDR ambassador to the USA, and Dr Werner Polze, president of the German Foreign Trade Bank.

Dr Beil also had other meetings with the president of the Radio Corporation of America, Edgar H. Griffiths, one of the largest producers of electrical and electronic apparatus, and the president of Philipp Brothers, David Tendler. Agreement was reached at both meetings on the participation of these concerns in the implementation of important investment projects in the GDR on an off-set basis.

To mark the "Economic-Technological Days of the GDR", a heavily attended press conference was given in New York on Tuesday by the GDR Chamber of Foreign Trade.

COL GEN KESSLER SPEAKS ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU102100Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 78 p 3 AU

[Speech by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee member and deputy defense minister, at an 8 May rally in East Berlin to commemorate the 33d anniversary of the defeat of fascist Germany, headlined: "Festive speech by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee: The Soviet Union is the Main Force of Peace"]

[Excerpt] The decisive potential of the socialist society which serves the growing material and spiritual standard of living of the working man and which has also enabled the social program of the eight and ninth party congresses, provided us with the required means for building a dependable national defense, and is making peace more secure and the detente process irreversible--these potentials have been and are still being increasingly developed and brought to bear in an increasingly closer friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states.

It is in this alliance that the GDR fulfills its historic mission, that it receives its clearcut prospects as Comrade Erich Honecker stated in his speech before the kreis first secretaries. "The foundation of our present and future successes in the building of socialism and in actively participating in solving the burning problems of international politics lies in this alliance." Thus this alliance has been and remains our life's pulse, the inexhaustible source of strength of our working people, our socialist state and of our protection and security organs.

The Sinister Tradition of Revanchism

The enemies of socialism beyond the Werra and Elbe rivers--and also across the ocean--know this full well. Hence it is not by accident that the continuous and comprehensive consolidation of socialism, the strengthening of the relations of alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states has been accompanied with increasing and more and more insidious attacks by the cold warriors of the fifties and their no less dangerous younger successors of today. This does not particularly surprise us. Violencce, robbery and war originate with the exploiters' society and hence are inherent in imperialism by its innermost nature. Nor does the fact surprise us that important representatives of German imperialism are part of the most reactionary and expansive wing of the international monopoly bourgeoisie, concluding compacts with whatever reeks of anticommunism--from Chilean fascism and Israeli expansionism to South African racism. [paragraph continues]

This attitude fully agrees with that sinister tradition in the history of German big capital of preparing, in a state of boundless economic, political and military self-overestimation, the next act of revenge after each catastrophe which had been brought about by its own fault--all the while recklessly disregarding the vital rights of other states and peoples.

German imperialism's ability to judge, blocked by the aspiration to world power, has always had fateful effects for our people. Even the studies by bourgeois FRG historians must confirm that this "continuity of error" continued immediately after 1945 with Adenauer, the first chancellor, who expected the sudden collapse of the Soviet Union when he advocated the policy of strength. Thus it appears throughly logical that Adenauer's heirs, the incorrigible would-be conquerors in the Bonn state vociferously clamor that the barbarous neutron weapon should be stationed on FRG territory to the disgrace of the German name and to the detriment of the European peoples.

As abominable as this attitude is, as Marxists-Leninists it does not come as a surprise to us at all, but it fills us and all GDR working people with grief and sorrow that the enemies of the peoples, the corrupters of the German nation, who brought the disaster of two world wars on mankind within one generation, are once again busily working to disaccustom a large section of the FRG population from realistic political thinking, to blind them with feelings of hatred of communism, the Soviet Union and the GDR and to misuse them as pliant tools of a suicidal policy.

Many communists and antifacists, including people persecuted under the Nazi regime, are again today in the FRG victims of political and professional discrimination, legal persecution and of arbitrary actions by the state. Even though there are in the government--and even among the ranks of the bourgeoisie--numerous forces that do not want to return to the trenches of the cold war and that realize very well the exclusive benefits resulting from the establishment of goodneighborly relations with the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist states, some of these, and this even extends into the government coalition, are swayed by anticommunist resentments and are yielding to the pressure of the opponents of detente. And while on the one hand, peaceful negotiations are taking place, while the FRG federal chancellor and foreign minister and their diplomatic representatives make statements in favor of a normalization of relations, diametrically opposite processes take place in practice.

The revanchist ethnic associations which comprise 2 million members and sympathizers, operate newspapers and magazines printed in 1.5 million copies, and enjoy police protection. A total of 148 neofascist organizations, 14 militaristic associations and 500 reactionary traditional unions preach national and racial hostility, glorifying Hitlers policy of violence and openly proclaim the restoration of the German Reich within the 1937 borders.

The FRG Arms Budget, the Highest in Western Europe

The FRG provides the main share--60 percent--of the combat formations in NATO Europe and has the highest percapita arms budget--$264--of all Western European states. Efforts were made a few weeks ago at the Saarbruecken commanders conference to increasingly promote the Bundeswehr. It was not enough, so it was officially noted there, that this imperialist army was being accepted by the population without any resistance worth mentioning, but the main goal is that youth should cherish a "natural", that is a consciously affirmative, attitude to the "shining armor." Schools and universities, the mass media and all the centers of manipulation of opinion were called upon to even more massively and at the same time more sympathically than in the past procure for the Bundeswehr, which is armed to the teeth, such young people who are ready not only to die for the "freedom of the West" but also to "kill for freedom"--that is, for a freedom, we would like to add, which grants the same right to the manager of an enterprise as it does to the unemployed to found a bank or to sleep on a bench.

Thirty-three years after the unconditional capitulation of the fascist Wehrmacht to the Soviet Army and the other armies of the anti-Hitler coalition, we, the citizens of the socialist German state, together with the communists and all sincere FRG democrats, note that the fundamental lesson of the victory by the Soviet Union in World War II--never again to permit hostility to the Soviet Union--was not understood by the ruling FRG quarters.

The anti-Soviet and anticommunist delusion of the vast majority of the population--which has been systematically pursued for more than three decades--ranks among the most regrettable and fateful results of the policy of the state monopoly FRG power system. This policy was unable to prevent the turn to detente in international relations, but it constantly erects heavy obstacles before this process. It manipulates people "away from the main problem presently on the agenda of our life." This was explained by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, before members of the USSR Pacific Fleet: "...to achieve a genuine disarmament, to end the arms race and assure an advancement toward reducing and, as a final consequence, eliminating the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe."

The Road of Disarmament is the Only Acceptable One

Only this way, the way pointed out by Comrade Brezhnev and consistently pursued by the Soviet Union and its allies is acceptable to the peoples. This road alone can bring something good to the people of the two German states and of West Berlin. The vital interests of the people require the continuous development of good relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. It is here, in our world, in the Soviet Union and on its side that the main direction of the international development is determined and that the road into a promising future of humanity is increasingly more effectively being embarked upon.

The history of the past 33 years has taught the lesson that it is first and foremost the political, economic and military strength of the Soviet Union of our socialist community of states that holds in check the violence of imperialism. How important is this lesson for the present and future struggle of all the worlds peace forces for international detente, for genuine steps to disarmament! How important is it for the prospects of our development socialist society, for our common communist future!

To guard the alliance with Lenin's country and the comradeship of arms with its armed forces like the apple of our eye and to constantly strengthen it is and remains a basic characteristic of the policy of the SED and of the GDR Government. This has been, still is, and remains a matter of the heart of our working peoples.

Long live the glorious Soviet Army!

Long live the indestructible fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR!

BRIEFS

INTERMEDIATE CROPS HARVESTED--The harvesting of intermediate winter crops, which have been sown on more than 540,000 hectares, is in progress now in all parts of the GDR as of Tuesday. Peasants and agricultural workers have harvested fodder crops on 19.3 percent of the area sown. By the same date, potatoes have been planted on 511,579 hectares, 91.4 percent of the area allocated to this crop. Almost two-thirds of the vegetable fields have been planted. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 May 78 p 1 AU]

SARLOS RECEIVES SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION

LD111807Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Istvan Sarlos, PPF secretary general, has received the Soviet Peace Committee delegation led by Secretary Mikhail Kotov. Our guests came to our country in connection with Peace and Friendship Month. Laszlo Reczei, deputy chairman of the peace council, was present at the meeting.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF CONGOLESE DELEGATION ISSUED

AU111652Y Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 10 May 78 p 4 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Congolese Workers Party led by Jean Michel Ebaka, member of the Central Committee and the Military Committee and chairman of the party's Control Committee, visited Hungary from 3 to 9 May. The Congolese Workers Party delegation was received by MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Mihaly Korom. Janos Veneczi, secretary of the MSZMP's Central Control Committee; Jozsef Szakali, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Central People's Supervisory Committee; and Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the MSZMP Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department had talks with the delegation. The Congolese guests visited Somogy county. The delegation studied the MSZMP's party control work during its stay in Hungary.

At meetings held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two parties' representatives briefed each other on the position of their countries and parties and the activities of both parties' control committees. They exchanged views on a few topical aspects of the international situation, in the course of which they devoted particular attention to African problems. They reviewed the implementation of tasks of the interparty cooperation work plan and emphasized the importance of further strengthening friendly relations between the two parties and countries. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the struggle waged by the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa against colonial and racial oppression and for the attainment of their national independence. They assured of their support the African countries which act for social progress and against neocolonialist endeavors in order to consolidate their political autonomy and economic independence. The Congolese party delegation departed from Budapest on Tuesday, Janos Veneczi saw the delegation off at Ferihegy airport.

COMMENTATOR ON ALBANIA'S ISOLATION, AWP-CCP POLEMICS

AU031524Y Budapest MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian Issue No 18 for 30 Apr 78 p 6 AU

[Endre Aczel article: "Albania-- There Are Only Two Exceptions: A Complete Isolation; Breaking Away From Peking"]

[Summary] "Albania is consistently advancing toward complete isolation. Before long, Albania and the AWP will regard themselves as the only 'genuine' socialist country and the only 'true' Marxist-Leninist party. Many signs indicate that the AWP leaders do not regard their solitude as at all disagreeable, but, on the contrary, they even glory in it.

"For over 1 1/2 decades, Tirana has been reviling and slandering the Soviet Union and the socialist countries closely cooperating with it and considering the ruling communist parties as revisionist parties. It adopts the same position toward the decisive majority of the parties operating in the communist and workers' movement; a few leading West European communist parties and their leaders (E. Berlinguer, G. Marchais) are special targets of Albanian propaganda. Contrary to China, Albania has failed to initiate an 'opening' toward the capitalist world." And last but not least, the AWP has entered into a debate with the CCP. Consequently, it has alienated most of the party factions and small cliques jockeying for position in the Maoist "world movement." [paragraph continues]

It is characteristic of the intransigence of the AWP leaders that they used Tito's Peking visit for abusing the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and reminding the Chinese what they used to think of Tito, Yugoslavia and the LCY.

"The pattern that emerges from the deeds and views of the Albanians suggests that the country and its party have preserved for themselves the era of the personality cult and the cold war; they are practicing the first and would revive the second if they could. However, lacking the means and strength to do so, they can only exclude themselves from all efforts by the European countries aimed at detente and mutual security. (Albania was the only European country that did not participate in the Helsinki and Belgrade conferences.)"

According to a member of the PRC Government, the AWP was unable to resolve problems arising along the way, meaning that it bogged down in the political infancy of the Albanian-Chinese alliance, when they both believed that they could rally around them a considerable portion of the international communist and workers' movement. The Chinese reaction to the complete failure of this strategy was an abandonment of their world revolutionary plans in the spirit of Maoism, an "opening" toward the capitalist world in the 1970's and a putting into practice the realization that a revolutionary situation does not exist in the "third world" that China could use for its own advantage. Nevertheless, China's anti-Sovietism has remained.

"Albania has not undertaken an opening toward the capitalist world, nor has it taken upon itself to differentiate between the Soviet Union and the United States, the two countries being classified as 'superpowers'; notably, it has not declared the Soviet Union as the more dangerous, 'the imperialist power come lately,' as the Chinese are doing nowadays. (Still, it would be a mistake to conclude from this that the gutter tone used by Albanian propaganda vis-a-vis the Soviet Union has become one iota milder. It is only that, contrary to China, the Albanians do not speak in muted terms about the United States, either.)"

China has failed to convince Albania of the salutary nature of its own path. "There are suppositions that the Chinese storehouse of means included not only persuasion, but also support for attempts by certain Albanian government members to assume power by force. Be that as it may, it is a fact that Minister of Defense Beqir Balluku, China's best Albanian friend, who used to commute as a sort of an inspector between Peking and Tirana at one time, has disappeared without a trace. There is no doubt that accounts with him have been settled." Subsequently, dozens of administrative measures have been taken against Albanian leaders with excessively close relations to China. "It is hardly a merit to speak with a sympathetic tone of the Chinese party and its ideology and foreign political doctrine in Albania today."

The Chinese-Albanian debate took a sharp upward turn after Mao's death and the arrest of the "gang of four." Although the AWP swears by Mao, it attacks the "three worlds" theory, which is undoubtedly a Maoist theory. The essence of it is that "any alliance is justified against the 'superpowers'--in reality, against the Soviet Union--and that, by the same token, there is an interest that unites exploiter and exploited, either in the same country, or on an international scale." The AWP does not aspire to normal relations and cooperation either with the socialist or with the capitalist countries. Perhaps Greece and Turkey, countries Albania probably expects to play the role of an "outlet," are the only exception. Admittedly, a few hundred Western tourists were permitted to visit the country some years ago. However, they were prevented from bringing symbols of their "decadent" culture with them: their long hair was cut at the border and books offending Albanian morals were confiscated. Enver Hoxha has declared on several occasions that Albania "will not become a Coca Cola country." As though the consumption of soft drinks would be a manifestation of one's political attitude....

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES BRZEZINSKI'S PRC VISIT

LD111535Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Stanislaw Glabinski dispatch from Washington]

[Text] In U.S. foreign policy May is characterized by a very particular and important element which Washington observers have given the name of [word indistinct] on Asia. The following events are (?eloquent) proof of this. Last week Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda was on an official visit in Washington; Vice President Mondale is on a visit to Southeast Asia; finally, in the last 10 days of May, Brzezinski will travel to Peking for talks with the Chinese leaders.

There is no doubt that the Carter administration, which has been almost totally inactive in Asian matters, is beginning to make up for previous arrears. It appears that the aim of the current talks of these visits is, above all, to assure the countries of the Far East that the United States has no intention of pulling out of Asia and that it continues to look upon this continent as exceptionally important for its political aims. Washington will assure the partners in the Asian talks that it does not plan to remove its bases in the Pacific or the Asian continent and does not intend to wind up its economic interests in this area of the world.

Of course, the announcement that the dialog on the Washington-Peking line is to be revived gives rise to the greatest interest and speculations. We correspondents accredited to the White House are lost in speculation in regard to what Brzezinski will take to Peking. (?I think), however, that he is not going with anything sensational. His main task will surely be to convey to the Chinese leaders the news that Washington has not given up the (?mission) of a full normalization of diplomatic relations with China and to inform Peking of the state of the disarmament dialog with the Soviet Union--primarily the state of SALT. In Washington it is believed that these talks have reached a fairly clear final stage. This is why the administration thinks it expedient to assure Peking that a SALT conclusion does not have [words indistinct] anti-Chinese aspects as far as Washington is concerned. [passage indistinct] I do not think that the matter of establishing diplomatic relations between the United States and China is to be the subject of decisions at this time. I suspect that the Carter administration is putting off this matter until next year.

GIEREK ADDRESSES MEETING OF MARKET COMMITTEE

LD111919Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has met the members of the Council of Ministers committee for home market affairs. During the meeting a report on the work of the committee, appointed in accordance with the ninth Central Committee Plenum decisions, was delivered by Tadeusz Pyka, its chairman. In the discussion much attention was paid to the current problems of market supplies.

This year the plan provides for market supplies 3 percent higher than the increase in the money incomes of the population. In the first quarter, however, those incomes have been increasing more rapidly than provided by the plan, and industry has not fully met its obligations and fallen behind in supplies of some goods. It is now, therefore, an important task to strengthen discipline in wages and in supplies, both in quality and quantity, as well as in range. Much was said during the meeting about the need for improving the consumer supplies of food. A need to increase the output of ready-to-eat foods was also indicated. The construction of new small [word indistinct] bakeries, 200 of which ought to be built this year, should be speeded up.

In its work the committee also pays much attention to the problem of improving the consumer supplies of potatoes, vegetables and fruit, dairy products and nonalcoholic drinks. To this end it is planned to build, among other things, large fruit and vegetables storage depots, and to start production of other foods, cheeses and other dairy products.

Speaking during the meeting Edward Gierek pointed out the particular importance of market equilibrium in the process of Poland's steady development. These matters constitute a constant subject for the Politburo's effort and concern. At the meeting the discussion centered around the problems of food supplies. The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee announced that the next meeting will check the implementation of Politburo resolutions on market supplies of [word indistinct] goods.

JAROSZEWICZ CHAIRS PARISH OFFICERS MEETING

LD111919Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] A meeting of parish executive officers has been held in Warsaw under the chairmanship of Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. It was held to discuss actions planned in the organization of parishes as complex economic centers. The speeding up of the development of parishes was also discussed.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES OUTGOING USSR AMBASSADOR

LD111805Y Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz has received Stanislav Pilotovich, USSR ambassador to Poland, at a farewell visit in connection with the end of his mission to this country.

LEADERS GREET CZECHOSLOVAK COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU111345Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 May 78 p 1 AU

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; to Comrade Lubomor Strougal, chairman of the Government of the CSSR, in Prague:

Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation, we send to you and through you to the CPCZ Central Committee, the Government of the CSSR and the fraternal peoples of the CSSR our fraternal greetings and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and on behalf of the Polish people. Together with you, we are sincerely pleased with the successes that the peoples of fraternal Czechoslovakia, favorably implementing the important resolutions of the 15th congress, are scoring in the construction of a developed socialist society under the leadership of their vanguard--the CPCZ.

We highly value the CSSR's contribution to the development of the socialist integration within CEMA and to the strengthening of the Warsaw Pact. We highly value its active participation in all the initiatives of the socialist community to consolidate the process of detente, to curb armaments, [to promote] disarmament and to develop peaceful cooperation among nations.

We note with satisfaction that Polish-Czechoslovak relations are based on the close and fruitful cooperation between our parties--the PZPR and the CPCZ--on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on close cooperation with the CPSU. [paragraph continues]

Our two countries are linked by their unflinching resolve to continue to intensify and comprehensively deepen our mutual relations. This was demonstrated by last year's visit of our party-state delegation to your country, which became a magnificent manifestation of the fraternal friendship between our parties, states and peoples.

Dear comrades, on the CSSR's national day we wish you and the Czechoslovak peoples new successes in the construction of your socialist republic, in your work to promote its constant flourishing development and in our common struggle for the victory of the ideas of socialism and peace throughout the world.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Piotr Jarosezewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

JAROSZEWICZ ADDRESSES WARSAW VETERANS' MEETING

AU1113502 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 May 78 p 4 AU

[Speech by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz at 9 May Warsaw meeting of the Supreme Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy to mark Victory Day]

[Excerpts] The anniversaries of great historical events are occasions for more than just looking back: They also direct our thoughts toward the future. For almost 34 years we have been building socialist Poland, a state of social justice and a country of equal chances for all its citizens. The sum total of our achievements is in every way positive and provides unshakable proof that our fatherland's road is the right road.

Our achievements are represented by our country, built through the common efforts of workers, peasants and intellectuals--a strong, modern dynamically developing country, one that counts in the family of the socialist states and in the world. They are represented by our developing economy, science and culture, by the intensifying moral-political unity of our society rallied round the program mapped out by the party and by the infallible system of alliances with the socialist countries, in which fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union occupies a special place.

Our social and economic aims and our program for building a Poland that is worthy of its best traditions are being consistently implemented despite many objective and subjective difficulties. We are witnessing and participating in a historic process managed by the party, a process of profound transformations leading to the construction of a socialist society in Poland. Our society's universal and conscious involvement in the implementation of this aim constitutes the fundamental condition for and the guarantee of Poland's further successful development and allows us to state that our country's future is in good hands.

The Veterans' Contribution to Postwar Achievements

Your veterans' community has greatly contributed to all our postwar achievements. This is why when today, on the 33d anniversary of the victory, we pay homage to all the fighters for Poland's freedom and independence. We include in this homage also those who helped rebuild Poland, insure its security, promote its achievements and strengthen and guard its good name. The fighters for our national and social liberation were the first to join the builders of the new People's Poland. Always in the front ranks and always devoted to our fatherland and to its affairs, today they actively participate in constructing socialist Poland and continuing to create fine examples of patriotic and civic attitudes.

Esteemed women and men colleagues, the problem of consolidating peace, which is the key problem of the present world, will be the dominating feature of this year's Victory Day celebrations. Our society is fully aware that this is the most important problem for us and for all mankind. It expressed this awareness in May Day celebrations by demonstrating its unshakable resolve to defend the right to live in peace, which is the most important human right.

The struggle against fascism was in fact also a struggle to insure that no state is ever able to impudently attack other states and that peace, bought by such bloodshed, is indivisible and irreversible. We are correct in saying from time to time that this will be the loftiest and most enduring monument erected in honor of human efforts during the war and occupation. The consolidation of peace is an imperative which results from the testament left by those who had fallen and who had been murdered by the fascists. It results from our duty toward the present and future generations.

Europe is experiencing the longest period of peace in modern times. We owe this circumstance to the change in the balance of power in international relations, to the establishment and development of the socialist states united in the defensive Warsaw Pact and above all to the might of the Soviet Union and its leading role in the international arena.

We Poles have the right to be pleased that our state and our active foreign policy make important contributions to promoting the principles of peaceful coexistence and to international detente, security and cooperation. But we also realize that the struggle for a Europe and world free from the danger of aggression is not an easy matter and that it calls for vigilance and unceasing efforts and determination. This is because the forces interested in the return of the cold war, in aggravating the international situation, in unleashing antisocialist campaigns and in intensifying the arms race are still active.

The Polish people, who had such tragic experiences of the last war and the Hitlerite occupation, have the duty and the right to vigilantly watch the antipeace activities of the militaristic circles and to oppose them most resolutely. We are determinedly opposed to the imperialist states' attempts to introduce into their arsenals new genocidal weapons. All our people, including our veterans, condemn with indignation these plots which bode ill.

We fully support the peace program of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses and the successive initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev to halt the quantitative and qualitative increases in armaments and armed forces, to gradually reduce the arsenals of weapons and to promote disarmament. The foreign policy of Poland and other socialist states develops its activities in the same direction. This is also the line of the activities pursued by the progressive forces in all European and world countries.

Our veterans' community, which includes former soldiers, partisans, resistance fighters and Hitlerite camp inmates, together with all our people, will do its best to promote Poland's further development, to enrich its achievements and prestige and thus to increase our contribution to consolidating peace. As ever, all our organizational and ideoeducational activities will be directed to this end and so will be the strengthening of our armed forces, which are an important and well trained element of the defense alliance of the Warsaw Pact states.

OLSZEWSKI, SOVIET MINISTERS SIGN FISHERIES AGREEMENT

LD1122347 Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] PAP, Moscow, 11 May--Polish minister of foreign trade and shipping Jerzy Olszewski held talks here today with the Soviet ministers: of foreign trade Nikolay Patolichev, of fisheries Aleksandr Ishkov and of shipping Timofey Guzhenko.

A Soviet-Polish intergovernmental agreement was signed which provides for cooperation in fisheries on the Baltic. The sides agreed the borders of both countries' fishing zones. Another Polish-Soviet agreement concluded at the same time enables the Polish fishing fleet to catch fish in the Soviet zone of the Barents Sea. The ministers of the two countries discussed also questions related to the broadening of bilateral cooperation through setting up a mixed Polish-Soviet fishing enterprise operating in the Pacific.

BRUSSELS ARTICLE NOTES WARSAW'S 'HARDENING ATTITUDE'

LD111057Y Brussels LE SOIR in French 9 May 78 p 3 LD

[Pol Mathil article: "Five Nonconformist Polish Intellectuals Refused Permission To Go Abroad: A Hardening in Warsaw?"]

[Text] We did not have long to wait to discover what the Warsaw authorities' reaction would be to the recent Polish writers' congress. It will be remembered that this congress was dominated by attacks on censorship and the threat it poses to Polish culture (LE SOIR, 23 April). It is also known that four independent writers involved in producing the literary review ZAPIS, which publishes censored works without permission, and in the activities of the "flying university" which, without the authorities' knowledge, complements official teaching by tackling taboo subjects, have been elected to the new writers' union committee. One of these four new members is writer and essayist Jacek Wozniakowski, head of "Znak," the Catholic publishing house in Krakow. Only a few days after his election, Wozniakowski and four other intellectuals well-known for thier nonconformist attitudes found their passport applications rejected.

Mr Wozniakowski was refused permission to visit Switzerland, where he was to have helped with the work of the jury of a cultural foundation which allocates grants to young writers, particularly Polish ones; the poet Stanislaw Baranczak, one of the leaders of the democratic movement, who had already been prevented from attending the recent "dissident biennial" in Venice, has now been forbidden to accept an invitation to give lectures on Polish literature for 3 years at Harvard in the United States; writer, poet and dissident Viktor Woroszylski has not been allowed to visit West Berlin to take advantage of a 6-month scholarship granted by this city's literature academy; Catholic historian Andrzej Micewski is still waiting for his passport to visit the FRG where, at the invitation of the archbishop of Cologne, he was to have attended--on 14 April--the launching of his book on contemporary Polish Catholicism; finally, essayist and Catholic journalist Tadeusz Mazowiecki, who is very popular in his country on account of his democratic stands, has been prevented from going to the United States at the invitation of the State Department.

Moscow Visit

In short, this is an operation which betrays a hardening of the authorities' attitude, an operation which is both unacceptable to public opinion (no need to mention the paragraph of the Helsinki agreement which has been violated on this occasion) and irksome for the foreign institutions which had issued the invitations and with which the Warsaw Government, after all, maintains very good relations.

Warsaw observers link this hardening to Mr Gierek's recent Moscow visit. The communique relating to this visit does not mention, as is usually the case, "complete similarity of views" but speaks only of "mutual understanding" which, in Eastern Bloc language, implies disagreements. Democratic circles in Warsaw see this visit and this wording as an indirect way of exerting pressure on the dissidents, whose activities are judged very severely in Moscow. This would explain the authorities' refusal to grant passports. "This is nothing new," the Polish dissidents retort; according to an old Russian saying, man consists of a body, a soul and a passport...."

CAMBODIA'S POL POT CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU

AU111700Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 May 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Esteemed and dear comrade,

On the 57th anniversary of the creation of the RCP, we are particularly happy to extend to you, and through you, to the RCP Central Committee, all RCP members and all the Romanian people, warmest congratulations and profound revolutionary fraternal greetings on behalf of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean Communist Party [KCP] and all the Kampuchean people.

Since its creation the RCP has led the brave Romanian people in their steadfast struggle for their country's independence, sovereignty and liberation. After the brilliant victory of the armed antifascist insurrection and the complete liberation of their fatherland, the Romanian people have entered a new stage of their revolution and have created the glorious Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Romanian people, in monolithic unity under the leadership of the RCP headed by its eminent leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are courageously defending the country's independence and sovereignty and are attaining great successes in national construction. The Socialist Republic of Romania, which is independent and sovereign, enjoys high prestige at the international level. The KCP and the people and government of Democratic Kampuchea fully rejoice in these victories attained by the RCP and by the people and government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and they extend warmest congratulations.

We are happy to note that the revolutionary friendship and solidarity between the two parties, peoples and countries are recording an excellent development. We are convinced that this friendship and solidarity, based on Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and the policy of independence and sovereignty will continue to develop and strengthen.

On this happy occasion, we extend to you our best wishes for health, long life and continuous success. We wish the RCP and the Romanian people and government new and great victories in defending the independence and sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Romania and in the country's construction, so that it becomes more prosperous, in keeping with guidelines established by the 11th RCP Congress. Comrade, please accept my greetings expressing deep revolutionary and fraternal feelings.

[Signed] Pol Pot, secretary of the KCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea

ISRAELI NATIONAL DAY RECOGNITION IN ROMANIA

Ceausescu Sends Telegram

AU111305Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 11 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/5/1978--On the 30th foundation anniversary of the state of Israel, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania sent a telegram to President Ephraim Katzir of the state of Israel extending congratulations as well as wishes of peace, understanding and prosperity to the Israeli people. On the same occasion Prime Minister Manea Manescu congratulated Premier Menachem Begin.

Newspapers Comment

AU111310Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1133 GMT 11 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/5/1978--The main Bucharest dailies mark today, by editorial notes, the national day of the state of Israel. Pointing out the successes that country won in thirty years on a economic plane and in other domains as well, the Romanian dailies underline that these results place Israel among the countries with an advanced economic potential [and] point also to the wide possibilities that would be opened by the establishment of a climate of peace in the Middle East.

This is possible, the newspapers write, only by the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied following the 1967 war, the solving of the Palestinian people's problems in keeping with its legitimate interests and aspirations, inclusive of the formation of an own national state, and by the ensuring of independence and sovereignty to all states in the region.

Referring to the relations between Romania and Israel, daily ROMANIA LIBERA writes: Romania develops her relations with the state of Israel in keeping with the basic principles of the Romanian foreign policy, of promoting relations of collaboration with all states without distinction as to social system. Diplomatic relations between Romania and Israel were established already in 1948, at legation level, and in 1969 these relations were raised to embassy rank. The growth of the economic relations was helped by the conclusion of bilateral agreements referring to commerce, to economic, technological and scientific cooperation and to other domains of common interest as well.

In Romania's conception, the basis of developed bilateral collaboration is provided by observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, fundamental principles of international laws meant to ensure a normal inter-state collaboration. The further development of the Romanian-Israeli relations serve the interests of both countries, the cause of peace and understanding among nations.

Israeli Embassy Reception

AU111736Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 11 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/5/1978--Abba Gefen, ambassador of Israel in Bucharest, gave a reception on May 11 marking the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the state of Israel. The guests included ministers and other Romanian officials. Taking part were also heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania.

LE MONDE REPORTS ON HUNGARIAN MINORITY PROBLEMS

LD091015Y Paris LE MONDE in French 5 May 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent Manuel Lucbert's report: "Romania: The Hungarian Minority of Transylvania Is Unhappy With Its Lot"]

[Text] Vienna--New indications confirm that the Romanian authorities have for some time had to face a movement of profound discontent among the Hungarian minority of Transylvania (officially 1.7 million inhabitants).

Early in the year, attention had already been drawn to the situation in that region by the disclosure of the content of a protest letter sent to the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee last November by Mr Karoly Kiraly, a former leader of Magyar origins (LE MONDE 25 January). Since then, Mr Kiraly, who was a candidate member of the communist party Executive Committee from 1968 to 1972, has been forced to leave his residence in Tirgu Mures, in the heart of the Hungarian region, and install himself with his wife and child in a more Romanian location, at Caransebes, where he runs a furniture factory. This authoritarian measure, which amounts to allocating a place of residence, is accompanied by close police surveillance.

Everything indicates that Bucharest has not succeeded in regaining control of the situation. Some documents which have arrived here in Vienna in the last few days, via Budapest, attest that Mr Kiraly's step is not an isolated one. The most explosive such step, from the political point of view, is a memorandum sent to the Romanian party leadership toward the end of last year, before the national conference, by Mr Ludovic Takacs, professor at Babes Bolyai University in Cluj and candidate member of the Central Committee. The most moving is a detailed report composed for the use of the Hungarian authorities by Mr Istvan Kelemen, former theater director in the border city of Oradea: he describes the annoyances and persecutions which he had to undergo for years from the Romanian authorities. The police victimizations were exacerbated after the person concerned had sought permission to emigrate to Hungary. Mr Kelemen died soon after his arrival in Budapest last year.

A Catalogue Of Claims

Mr Takacs' long memoir (27 pages) has the merit of casting light on the main reasons for the irritation, or rather anger, of the Hungarian population of Transylvania and putting forward a catalogue of detailed claims. After praising the policy followed by Bucharest in relation to national minorities in the postwar years, and in particular the introduction of a nationalities statute in 1945, Mr Takacs gives a concrete analysis of the conditions of existence and expression of the various minorities in Romania (apart from Hungarians, there are also Germans, Serbs, Jews and Ukrainians, not to mention the gypsies, whose national identity is not recognized).

The author severely criticizes the activity of the National Council of Working People of Hungarian nationality of which, moreover, he is a vice president. He deplores its formal nature and inflexibility and its dissection of the population concerned, and he proposes that it be transformed into a real mass organization within which responsible Hungarian workers would be able to have freedom of decision at both local and central levels.

Mr Takacs then examines the situation in education; the sphere where the complaints of the Hungarian minority are most acute. He denounces the manipulations which result in replacing lessons in the Hungarian language with lessons in the Romanian language. This reduction in the opportunities for education in Hungarian, which runs from primary school to university, results in intellectual impoverishment. Between 1957 and 1974, he points out as an example, the number of students in the country as a whole doubled, while the number of students of Hungarian nationality increased by only 10 percent.

As for the distribution of books, the author of the memoir notes the restrictions imposed on importing works from Hungary, as well as on subscriptions to publications produced in Budapest. The very rich archives in the Hungarian language in Transylvania can scarcely be exploited, owing to the lack of competent personnel. Another sensitive point: Mr Takacs calls for bilingual notices to become general in regions of mixed population. The Romanian minority certainly had this right, he notes, when the province belonged to the Hapsburg Empire!

The document ends with a list of 18 points giving the claims which should be satisfied, according to the author, to dispel the unrest. Here are the main points: the transformation of the council of Hungarian workers, the creation of a permanent commission in parliament for nationality problems, the adoption of a new statute for the minorities, the reorganization of the university system, the reorganization of ideological teaching, the creation of a television channel and radio stations broadcasting in the languages of the different nationalities, measures for the publication of scientific books for children in Hungarian, the training of Hungarian experts for the libraries, the introduction of the Hungarian language in the administration in local areas or where the minority represents at least 15 percent of the population, and representation in the party apparatus and decision-making organs proportional to the numerical importance of the different nationalities.

The Support of Prominent Personalities

The most surprising thing is that, despite setting off this flare, Mr Takacs, vice president of the Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality, was reelected on 13 March. Even the writer Andras Suto, another author of the letter to the leadership of the country centered on cultural questions, kept his place in the bureau of this organization. This indicates the extent of the pressure to which the Romanian officials are subjected. The other authors of letters and memoranda know in fact that they are expressing feelings which are widespread among their nationals, even if the latter cannot express them due to the lack of effective freedoms and adequate organizations.

They also know that they can count on the discreet support of leaders high up in the hierarchy. Thus, Mr Kiraly revealed that his initiative received the support of 16 personalities, including Ion Gheorghe Maurer, former prime minister; Janos Fazekas, member of the Political Executive Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of domestic trade; and Gyorgy Puskas, vice president of the National Assembly.

The Hungarians in Transylvania are also beginning to be aware that, since the disappointing meeting between Mr Kadar and Mr Ceausescu last summer, a change of mind has come about in Budapest. Without wanting to throw fat into the fire, the Hungarian leaders seem, at least for the moment, to have indeed lifted the taboo which hung for 30 years over everything having to do with Transylvania.

Bucharest is continuing the nationalist exploitation of Romanian history and political repression has increased in a country which has never really shrugged off the Stalin model. A propaganda campaign is aimed at putting the responsibility for the unrest onto the shoulders of "Horthyist" elements (partisans of the former Hungarian regime) and "irredentists" from abroad.

The fear of tarnishing their image abroad, particularly in the eyes of Western countries and the United States, with whom they have openly flirted since the last meeting in Belgrade on security and cooperation in Europe, forces the Romanian leaders to show a certain moderation. But much more than a few leaflets would undoubtedly be needed to make them decide to moderate their policy. Hungary has only very limited means of influencing Bucharest's policy if it does not want to be accused of interfering in the internal affairs of its neighbor. As regards the Hungarian population of Transylvania, deprived of means of defense and representative institutions it runs the risk of seeing its position gradually deteriorate.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW LAOTIAN ENVOY

AU111300Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1205 GMT 11 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/5/1978--On May 11, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Sot Phetlasi who presented his letters of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos to Romania.

Presenting his credentials, Ambassador Sot Phetlasi conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu friendly greetings of personal happiness and best wishes of prosperity to the Romanian people from President Souphanouvong and from the Lao people.

On thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed in his turn, to President Souphanouvong and to the friendly Lao people cordial comradely greetings and best wishes of success in building the new social system in the independent Laos.

Recalling that Romania has always been on the side of the right cause of the Lao people giving them full support in the fight against foreign intervention and internal reaction and has hailed with great joy the triumph of their cause, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out on the occasion that the Romanian people sincerely rejoices over the successes of the Lao people in doing away with the aftermaths of the long colonial domination, in building a peaceful, independent and prosperous Laos. The Romanian head of state pointed out also the continuous development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, relations founded on the principles of observance of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely reciprocal assistance.

In his address the Lao ambassador expressed his conviction that the Lao and Romanian peoples, whose history is formed of an array of heroic revolutionary fights and sacrifices for winning liberty, will do their utmost to work united for the same ideals of independence, friendship and socialism.

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO LONDON NEWSPAPER

AU091738Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 9 May 78 AU

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu this morning received journalist (George Brooke Shephard), deputy chief editor of the British newspaper the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH. Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, attended the meeting. On this occasion Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu granted an interview to the British newspaper the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH.

IRANIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE IN BUCHAREST

AU111638Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 11 May 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA], a parliamentary delegation led by Sharif-Emami, president of the Iranian Senate, arrived in Bucharest this afternoon.

The delegation members were met at Otopeni Airport by Comrade Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman, and other officials.

Meet With Giosan

AU111938Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 11 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/5/1978--On May 11, Nicolae Giosan, G.N.A. chairman, had an interview with Sharif-Emami, president of the Iranian Senate, and with the other members of the Iranian parliamentary delegation.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed for the ascendent course of the relations of friendship established between Romania and Iran. Likewise, highlighted was the role of parliamentarians in developing and strengthening the relations of friendship, collaboration and cooperation on various planes between the two countries and peoples.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH SYRIA

AU111450Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 11 May 78 AU

[Text] A program on cooperation between the RCP and the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party [BSAP] of Syria for 1978-1979 was signed today in Bucharest. The document was signed for the RCP by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, and for the BSAP by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the party's National Command. A program on implementing the agreement on cultural cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Syrian Arab Republic for 1978-1979 was also signed.

VIENNA INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES CITED

Romanian Delegates Speak

AU052056Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 5 May 78 AU

[Text] Vienna, AGERPRES, 15/5/1978--The Romanian delegation to the third inter-parliamentary conference on European security and cooperation problems suggested that the final document to be adopted by the conference should deliberately include provisions regarding the necessity for the parliaments to determine the governments of the signatory countries to the CSCE final act to take urgent measures on the line of disarmament and military disengagement, to actively participate in the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. The Romanian delegation also suggested the holding of a parliamentary colloquium on the military problems of European security, of subregional parliamentary meetings, the broaching of the disarmament problem within the inter-parliamentary union in the light of the results of the UN General Assembly special session. Of special importance in this respect would be the convening of an inter-parliamentary conference on disarmament and military disengagement in Europe.

Within the conference proceedings that take place at present in the conference commissions, the head of the Romanian delegation, Tudor Draganu, vice-chairman of the Romania group of the inter-parliamentary union, was unanimously elected chairman of the commission for European security. The commission is to work out draft resolutions on European security problems.

Proceedings Continue

AU062049Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 6 May 78 AU

[Text] The proceedings in commissions within the framework of the third interparliamentary conference on security and cooperation in Europe continue in Vienna.

Taking the floor in the commission on cooperation in the field of economics, science, technology and the environment, the Romanian deputy, Alexandru Ionescu, stressed that within the framework of efforts aimed at implementing the provisions of the final document of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe one must take into consideration the existence on our continent--in addition to some economically developed countries--of developing countries whose specific interests and requirements must be taken into account.

The draft resolution in this field, presented by the Romanian delegation, stresses the contribution the parliaments should make to eliminate barriers, obstacles and discrimination in inter-European economic exchanges to insure the access of all countries in this area to the achievements of science and technology, with the aim of renouncing discussions on matters pertaining to European economic and scientific-technical cooperation on the basis of closed groupings.

The Romanian delegation also proposed the organization of parliamentary meetings devoted to examining specific subjects linked with developing inter-European exchanges and cooperation in such fields as economics, science, technology and the environment.

In his speech in the commission on cooperation in the humanitarian fields, the Romanian delegate, Eduard Eisenburger, stressed that Romania pays special attention to continuously expanding relations and exchanges in the areas of culture, education, science and information; to facilitating mutual understanding among nations and thus also to promoting understanding and cooperation among all states on the continent. For this reason numerous intergovernmental agreements and programs have been concluded, as well as direct cooperation ventures regarding radio and television programs, education, publishing houses and so forth.

The Romanian delegate suggested that the final document to be adopted should recommend to parliaments that they support the organization of colloquiums, symposiums and meetings of men of culture, art and science that will lead to deepening mutual understanding of each country's cultural heritage and to expanding contacts between men of art and culture.

TURKISH PRIME MINISTER SEES DEPARTING AMBASSADOR

AU090825Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 8 May 78 AU

[Text] (AGERPRES) 8/5/1978--Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, received George Marin, ambassador of Romania in Ankara, on ending his mission in that country.

During the talk on the occasion, the Turkish premier referred to the continually upward course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Turkey, as also to the resolve to carry out the objectives of economic cooperation covenanted during the recent Romanian-Turkish contacts in Ankara.

BRIEFS

OIL CONGRESS COMMITTEE SESSION--The committee for the scientific planning of the 10th World Oil Congress, scheduled for September 1979 in Bucharest, is holding a session in Venezuela. The session is also being attended by experts from Romania. The committee will work out the agenda of the congress, whose central objective is to exchange broad and fruitful information regarding the scientific-technical progress achieved in the oil industry at the world level. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 11 May 78 AU]

TITO DECORATES SLAVKO KOMAR WITH LABOR ORDER

LD111814Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Zagreb--Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, has decorated Dr Slavko Komar, member of the Council of the Federation, with the Order of the Hero of Socialist Labor. Comrade Tito has awarded him this high recognition in connection with his 60th birthday and many years of revolutionary work, as well as for his exceptional services in organizing and developing socialist self-managing society and special contribution of significance to the general development and consolidation of the independence of the SFRY.

TITO AWARDS DECORATIONS TO INTERNAL AFFAIRS WORKERS

LD112037Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Ljubljana--In connection with 13 May, security day, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito decorated 17 workers of the organs of internal affairs in Slovenia for their special merits in the field of security and construction of socialist self-management. At today's ceremony, the high decorations were presented by Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

GRLICKOV RETURNS FROM WARSAW TO BELGRADE

LD112139Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2119 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 11 (TANJUG)--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Executive Committee, returned from Warsaw to Belgrade today. He delivered [to] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' party, a message from Josip Broz Tito, Yugoslav president and president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

MORE ON BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC CONGRESS

Activities Reported

LD112140Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--The Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina continued work this morning with the fourth plenary session chaired by Zaga Unicevic.

At the beginning of the session the delegates adopted the report on the work of the Commission for Petitions and Grievances delivered by Soman Hasimbegovic. While examining grievances he said the commission bore in mind the fact that the organization and organs of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina were simultaneously waging a struggle to realize the decisions of the 10th LCY Congress and the Sixth Congress of the Republican League of Communists, and a decisive battle against all phenomena opposed to the ideology and policy of the LCY, all of which had contributed to the further strengthening and progress of the principle of democratic centralism in the League of Communists and to the strengthening of its ideological and actional unity.

Taking this as the starting point, Soman Hasimbegovic said, all grievances against pronounced measures of ideopolitical responsibility in the League of Communists were thoroughly examined and, with good cause, were rejected. The congress adopted the commission's proposal for the rejection of all grievances and petitions in cases relating to ideological and political deviations and also to other negative forms of conduct incompatible with the image and standing of a member of the League of Communists. A number of grievances relating to exclusions from the League of Communists were partially adopted, that is, the exclusion measure was altered to a last warning.

The delegates at the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina then adopted reports on the work of the congress commissions--the Commission for the Development of Socialist Self-Management Relations and Productive Forces, the Commission for the Development of the Political System, the Commission for Ideopolitical and Action Training of the League of Communists, the Commission for the development of Socialist Self-Managing Relations in Agriculture and in Rural Areas and the Commission for International Activity.

During 2 days of work in five congress commissions, over 300 delegates made a critical review of the results and weaknesses found in the republic's socioeconomic and political development in the recent period and defined the further directions of activity.

Participants in the debate in the Commission for the Development of the Political System were unanimous in their appraisal that it was essential to strenghten concrete creative activity toward the further development of the political system, said Sabrija Pojskic, the rapporteur for this commission's work.

In the report of the Commission for the Development of Socialist Self-Managing Relations in Agriculture and in Rural Areas, delivered by Kazimir Jelcic, a critical review was given of the results and experiences achieved thus far between the two congresses, and the directions of ideopolitical activity and tasks of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces in this sphere were pointed out.

It was, however, stressed that real social and material conditions were obviously at variance with the results realized. The report therefore stressed that all these and other questions would be at the center of attention of the League of Communists in its further work. Further tasks in the socialist self-managing transformation of rural areas and agriculture can be realized, the commission concluded, only by increased efforts, exertions and decisive actions on the part of the League of Communists and all social forces.

All participants in the discussion in the Commission of Ideopolitical and Action Training of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina thus far is its firm revolutionary unity, built up in the struggle to implement party program goals and in the struggle against antisocialist and antiself-management tendencies. It was unanimously concluded that such a degree of unity was the basic prerequisite for achieving new and greater successes in accomplishing the major tasks of the Seventh Republican and 11th Congress of Yugoslav Communists. [passage indistinct]

After adopting the reports on the work of the congress commissions, the delegates of the Seventh Congress of Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists also adopted the reports on the work of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists and its Central Committee in the period between the sixth and seventh congresses and the reports submitted by the statutory and supervisory commissions. After this the congress released the outgoing Central Committee and the statutory and supervisory commissions of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists.

At today's plenary session the report on the work of the commission for the resolution on the role and tasks of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists in the further socialist self-managed development, and the explanation of the proposed resolution, were submitted by Nikola Stojanovic.

The stress for the ideopolitical activity of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists in the period between the 7th and 8th congresses will be placed on the further development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations, Nikola Stojanovic said, in explaining the proposed resolution of the seventh congress. According to him, particular activity will also be aimed at developing income-based relations, realizing a dynamic and harmonious development of the production forces and at developing the political system of socialist self-managing democracy and realizing the role of the forces involved in this.

The revolution, he stressed, voices a powerful demand for the realization of economic and political control exercised by workers in associated labor over the movement of social capital, which is to say, of socialized past labor.

A very significant degree of attention is paid in the resolution to the questions of the material development of Bosnia-Hercegovina. In the formulation of the basic tasks, he said, the starting points were, above all, the following strategic goals: the speeding up of the republic's rate of development, which lags behind Yugoslavia's average rate of development; the creation of the conditions needed for the efficient realization of the policy of providing more employment more speedily; and the achievement of a more even territorial development of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Stojanovic said that the resolution of the Seventh Congress of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists was action-oriented and, as he put it, it was binding on all communists. It will represent assistance and contribution not only to all the communists individually, but also to working people; in other words to all who find themselves in the situation in which they are waging a concrete struggle for socialist self-managing relations between people, for higher productivity of labor, for higher production, a higher standard of living of the working people and all other vital questions.

By adopting this resolution, we must prepare ourselves ideopolitically and organizationally for everything that lies immediately ahead of us in practical work, everything that primarily faces us as communists, all the basic organizations of the League of Communists and all its organs, especially the Central Committee and its organs, Nikola Stojanovic said.

After hearing Nikola Stojanovic, delegates of the Seventh Congress of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists unanimously adopted the text of the resolution on the "tasks of the League of Communists in the struggle for further socialist self-managed development.

Resolution

In the struggle for further socialist self-managing development based on the rule of the working class and working people, the League of Communists and all organized socialist forces will proceed in their ideopolitical activity from the basic organization of associated labor as the basic subject of the system and all of the processes of association, and from the workers' inalienable right to make decisions on income in the basic organizations of associated labor and in all other forms of association, stresses the resolution on the tasks of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists.

The League of Communists will strive to insure that all organized socialist forces are responsibly and creatively involved in the further constitutional development of the basic organization of associated labor and the relations within it, this being the fundamental prerequisite for the development of socialist self-managing relations in social reproduction as a whole and for the further constitution and consolidation of the political system of socialist self-management.

The League of Communists will strive for the development of that kind of concept and practice in which the basic organization of associated labor will become the fundamental form of the reproduction of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations and the basis for the total socialist self-managed transformation of society, and in which the basic organization of the League of Communists will bear the greatest responsibility for giving the working people guidance and encouragement in the carrying out of these tasks. In the course of this activity it is necessary to be more resolute in suppressing any manifestations of group-property behavior and of isolationism in the basic organization of associated labor, as well as any possible tendencies toward, and practice of antiself-management concentration and centralization of income, along with any technobureaucratic practice that might develop on that basis.

Bearing in mind that the organizing of self-management in trade, finance organizations and social activities is lagging behind, the resolution stresses, it is particularly necessary to intensify ideopolitical activity of the organized socialist forces so as to promote the further development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations in these spheres and, on this basis, to achieve self-managing organizing and to continue working for the pooling of labor and resources.

The League of Communists will continue to be still more resolute in encouraging and insuring self-managed association and the linking up of the basic organizations of associated labor into work and composite organizations, business communities and communities of associated labor for planning, business cooperation and other forms of association. These forms of self-managed organizing must proceed from interdependence within the process of work and creation of income.

It is particularly important, the Seventh Congress of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists stresses, that the self-managing economic subjects be associated with each other on the basis of income in the unified Yugoslav market without any element of the syphoning off of income, this being the vital prerequisite for the prevention of phenomena of isolationism of the market, both in the republic and Yugoslavia, as well as the phenomena of economic and even political hegemony, and for promoting and strengthening the true equality of nations and nationalities, the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces.

The seventh congress adopted the view that it is indispensable to consider the possibility of the sociopolitical organizations' participation in the work of the assemblies of the self-managing interest communities, especially when vital issues of the realization of the interests and rule of the working class are being solved.

It is necessary to ensure by means of self-managed agreements on the pooling of labor and resources that joint income is distributed on the basis of objective criteria, jointly established, and that joint earnings are distributed on the basis of the criteria agreed upon, with respect to the amount of labor and resources contributed.

The League of Communists will struggle for distribution to be based as a whole on the results of work, for the strict implementation of social contracts and self-managed agreements in distribution and for adherence to agreements and resolutions on socio-economic development. Communists will strive to insure that, in all organizations of associated labor and self-managing interest and sociopolitical organizations, the working people are given greater responsibility for the policy of control over past labor, because under the current conditions of self-managing development this represents one of the central ideopolitical and economic questions.

What is needed at the same time is greater involvement in eliminating subjective weaknesses which manifest themselves in unprepared investment and technical documentation, in extending the completion date of construction and in exceeding the investments which makes them uneconomical. It is necessary to strengthen the efforts of all social forces aimed at the development and consolidation of associations of individual farmers into their cooperatives, the basic organizations cooperatives and other self-managing communities, on the basis of self-management and, on this basis to speed up the process of socialist transformation of the village. This calls for a decisive ideopolitical struggle against technobureaucratic and dogmatic consciousness and practice which is also present in the League of Communists and which often manifests itself in the sectarian attitude toward agriculture and the rural areas.

The resolution devotes special chapters to the struggle of the League of Communists for an increase in the standard of living of the working people, better organized and speedier housing construction, and the encouragement of economical employment and social activities.

In dealing with the tasks of communists in social activities and in the sphere of non-material activities, the resolution of the seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina stresses that the struggle against false cultural values, reflected in politicking, antisocialism and antiself-management, will be waged most successfully by developing Marxist theory and Marxist criticism, by encouraging scientific valuation of the cultural heritage of the nations and nationalities living in Bosnia-Hercegovina and by affirming those works and achievements which contribute to the comprehensive socialist self-managing development.

The League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina will fight for the further development of the republic as a self-managing and state community of the equal nations and nationalities living there. The Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina will also, in the next period, together with other socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, participate on an equal footing and in a responsible manner in the solution of all joint questions in the federation and in its organs and thus contribute to the consolidation of equality and togetherness of socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and of all nations and nationalities, as well as to the affirmation of the process of consultations and agreement-seeking as the only method of resolving all issues in a multinational community.

The successful realization of the leading role of the League of Communists in the system of socialist self-managing democracy demands that the League of Communists operate directly and actively in places where the self-managing and political activity of the masses goes on. Therefore, the League of Communists must establish a system of democratic ties and relations with delegations of basic self-managing organizations and communities, with self-managing bodies in organizations of associated labor, local and self-managing communities, as well as with sociopolitical and social organizations and institutions.

In ideopolitical education programs, particular attention should be paid to the systematic study of historical experience and of the revolutionary contribution made by the LCY and Comrade Tito to the creative application of Marxist theory in the concrete conditions of the struggle of communists, the working class, and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia for social and national liberation and for the construction of socialist self-management. In this respect, the work in preparing the history of the communist party, that is, of the League of Communists and of the workers movement of Yugoslavia and of Bosnia-Hercegovina, is of special significance, the resolution of the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina stresses. [end of resolution]

At the concluding plenary session of the 7th Congress of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists, delegates adopted amendments and addenda to the statute of the Bosnia-Hercegovinia League of Communists. Explaining the proposed changes, Mihajlo Djonovic stressed that in the further building of the League of Communists, the main stress of the action should be placed on making the youth organizations capable of acting and of being responsible for their work, not only in their own environments, but also in the institutions of self-managing socialist democracy. This kind of work, he said, will enable the League of Communists to always be in the focus of the sociopolitical developments. In other words, where joint attitudes are being arrived at on all important issues.

After this, delegates adopted the report of the election commission on the results of the voting of the organs of the Bosnia-Hercegovinia League of Communists and the LCY and of the election of delegates to the 11th Congress of the LCY.

The delegates and guests of the 7th Congress of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists sent a greetings letter to the president of the LCY, Comrade Tito. The reading of the letter was greeted with tumultuous applause by more than 1,200 participants in this highest-ranking gathering of Bosnia-Hercegovina communists.

The final speech at the congress was made by Nikola Stojanovic.

The unity displayed at the congress and proved by the entire work of the congress and the results of the elections represents a further confirmation of the correctness of the policy pursued by the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists and another encouragement and impetus to further efforts in the realization of the leading role of the League of Communists in society, Nikola Stojanovic said, in his final speech at the Seventh Congress of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists.

The Seventh Congress of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists, Stojanovic stressed, was marked by a complete analysis of the 4 years of activity and revolutionary struggle of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists for the development of socialist self-management on the basis of the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists and the 10th Congress of the LCY and on the basis of the constitution and the law on associated labor.

In the congress resolution, we formulated our obligations and tasks for the next period.

I am convinced that the communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina will, as until now, consistently carry out everything that the seventh congress has asked them to carry out and everything that the 11th Congress of the LCY will ask them to carry out, that they will struggle for the affirmation of the revolutionary policy of the League of Communists in the struggle for the decisive position of the working class and associated labor, for the further consolidation of the brotherhood, unity and equality of our nations and nationalities, for the strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection and for the active and responsible participation by the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina in the formulation and implementation of our foreign policy.

After the congress we are facing further major obligations, Stojanovic stressed. To recall one of Comrade Tito's thoughts: Every one of our congresses is historically successful only to the extent to which we are successful in carrying out its decisions. There is no doubt that the unity displayed in the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists in its activity, in its organizations and organs and also at this congress, will be the force which will spur us into action, into involvement, into the noble struggle for the development of socialist self-management.

Stojanovic concluded his speech by thanking all the members of the outgoing leadership of the League of Communists of the republic and members of the LCY leaderships from Bosnia and Hercegovina, who carried out their tasks in a responsible manner and with knowledge and dedication, and all those who had contributed to the successful work of the congress.

Congress Ends Work

LD11957Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Sarajevo--The Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina ended its 13 days of work today with the adoption of documents--the resolution on the tasks in the struggle for the further socialist self-managing transformation (?of society), amendments and addenda to the statutes--with the election of a new Central Committee and other organs of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina and of the LCY and of delegates to the 11th LCY Congress, and after sending a letter of greeting to Comrade Tito.

President, Presidium Elected

LD11184OY Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--When the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina ended, the newly-elected Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina held its constituent session. At this session, Nikola Stojanovic was elected president of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee. The session also elected the members of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee Presidium.

In opening the session, Hasan Grabcanovic said that in line with the social agreement concerning the implementation of the cadre policy in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and with the conclusions of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee Presidium on the implementation of the cadre policy in the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the proposal that Nikola Stojanovic be elected president of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee was unanimously accepted.

Members of the Central Committee then unanimously elected Nikola Stojanovic president of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Herogeovina Central Committee. Nikola Stojanovic thanked them for their confidence in him.

This was followed by the election of the 19-member Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee. They are: Mato Andric, Ante Budimir, Vojo Colovic, Raif Dizdarevic, Rao Dugonjic, Hasan Grabcanovic, Hrvoje Istuk, Slovjka Jankovic, Alika Latic, Seid Maglajlija, Munir Mesihovic, Niko Mihaljevic, Brane Kiljus, Suada Muminagic, Drasko Popovic, Milanko Renovica, Nikola Stojanovic, Ahmet Sehovic and Stanko Tomic.

The session of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee decided that Ferhad Kotofic be candidate for and elected as executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

At its first session, the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee Presidium, held after the session of the Central Committee, elected Hrvoje Istuk secretary of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee. The following were elected executive secretaries of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee: Zivko Babic, Mladen Bevanda, Ivan Brigic, Mihajlo Djonovic, Ismet Kreso, Sabrija Pojskic and Andjelko Vasic.

It was decided that two more executive secretaries of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee presidium be elected later.

The commission for statutary questions of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina held its session immediately after the seventh congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina ended. Uros Anjelic was elected chairman of the commission and Adem Beglerbegovic was elected secretary.

Anto Prgmmet was elected chairman of the supervisory commission of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina at the constituting session of this commission.

LCY CC Members Named

LD111910Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1636 GMT 11 May 78 LC

[Text] Sarajevo--Members of the LCY Central Committee from the League of Communists Bosnia-Hercegovina are:

Nijaz Dizdarevic, Rato Dugonjic, Vaso Gacic, Fatima Hadzialic, Franjo Herljevic, Emira Islamovic, Rudi Kolak, Dragutin Kosovac, Ferhad Kotoric, Todo Kurtovic, Munir Mesihovic, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Branko Mikulic, Mirko Ostojic, Hamdija Pozderac, Ante Sucic, Bosko Siljegovic, Gojko Ubiparip and Morko Vranic.

The president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Nikola Stojanovic, is ex officio member of the LCY Central Committee.

Bosnia-Hercegovina CC Members

LD111914Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--The following are the members of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina:

Fikret Abdic, Nisim Albahari, Mato Andric, Junuz Arsinovic, Ljubo Babic, Nikola Babic, Zivko Bebic, Rudo Bartolovic, Muhidin Begic, Alojz Benac, Muhamed Berberovic, Zdravko Besarovic, Mladen Bevanda, [name indistinct], Ivica Blazevic, Emerik Blum, Radmila Bodirogic, Radmila Bogdanovic, Miodrag Bogicevic, Ivan Brigic, Ante Budimir, Avdo Campara, Savo Cecur, Vojo Colovic, Vlatko Cosic, Alija Delic, Abaz Deronja, Dzevad Derviskadic, Raif Dizdarevic, Petar Dodik, Rato Dugonjic, Mihajlo Djonovic, Hajrudin Djublic, Paula Djunisavljevic, [first name indistinct] Dzanic, Hasan Grabcanovic, Sead Grabic, Becir Granov, Slobodanka Grbavac, Nenad Guzina, Tshir Hadzic, Adem Handzic, Osman Hasimbegovic, Esad Horozic, Dzevad Hozo, Petar Iljic, Alija Isakovic, Hrvoje Istuk, Slavojka Jankovic, Kazimir Jelcic, Ljubo Jurosevic, Smajo Kadribegovic, Huso Kamberovic, Nasiha Kantic, Momir Kapor, Kemal Karacic, Jovo Kerkez, Cedomir Kisic, Ferdija Kojcic, Fadil Kreho, Ismet Kreso, Alija Latic, Radojka Lazarevic, Sreten Lopandic, Ivan Lovric, Stanko Lovric, Dusanka Lukic, Seid Maglajlija, Milan Malbasic, Nedeljko Mandic, Joco Maric, Kresimir Markic, Savo Markovic, Mujo Mesic, Munir Mesihovic, Fatima Midzic, Marija Mihajlovic, Niko Mihaljevic, Vojislav Milijas, Brano Miljus, Suada Muminagic, Hajrudin Muminovic, Mehmed Mutevelic, Drago Nikolic, Milorad Nikolic, Ivan Nosic, Omer Omerdic, Milenko Ostojic, Augustin Papic, Obrad Piljak, Sabrija Pojakic, Jliljana Poljak, Drasko Popovic, Hakija Pozderac, Mico Rakic, Luka Reljic, Milanko Renovica, Cazim Sadikovic, Himzo Salihbasic, Mirza Salihspahic, Mustafa Sefo, Nevenka Selimovic, Salko Selimovic, Refik Slatina, Vahida Srzic, Nikola Stojanovic, Vlado Sultanovic, Salih Suljagic, Franjo Santic, Ahmet Sehovic, Mirko Simic, Milan Skoro, Zora Solaja-Malovic, Ljiljana Surbat, Arif Tanovic, Ljiljana Terzic, Ljudevit Tomic, Stanko Tomic, Milan Uzelac, Andjelko Vasic, Djuro Vekic, Omer Visic, Milan Vucicevic, Jozo Vukadin, Nada Zjakic, Suljo Zulic and Bozidar Zan.

BAKALI ADDRESSES 12TH KOSOVO CONFERENCE

LD111500Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0239 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Report on speech by Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, at the league's 12th conference in Pristina on 11 May]

[Excerpts] Pristina--At the beginning of his report, Mahmut Bakali stressed that in the period between its 11th and 12th conferences, the League of Communists of Kosovo has achieved major results in the development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations, in the material and overall development of the province, and in the enrichment of the national equality and strengthening of unity, trust and community of all nations and nationalities--Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Moslems and adherents of all ethnic groups living in the province. Consistently realizing the policy of the LCY and of Comrade Tito, the League of Communists of Kosovo has during this period confirmed and deepened its political and revolutionary maturity and the capability of its leading ideopolitical force.

Pointing to the achievements which are the pride not only of communists but also of all working people in the province, the fruit of their creative work and of the support of the working class of the entire country, Bakali stated that in the past 4 years the social product of Kosovo's economy has grown by an average of 7.8 percent per annum.

Although all the planned aims have not been fully realized, the past 4 years count among the more successful periods of Kosovo's overall socialist development, Mahmut Bakali stressed. Creative deepening of socioeconomic relations in associated labor represents tasks in the coming stage of our development and the basic obligation of the League of Communists of Kosovo. The more rapid material, cultural and overall development of the republic and the further deepening of national equality and strengthening of the unity of all nations and nationalities on socialist self-managing working class bases depend on the successful realization of this task, Bakali said.

He warned that the struggle of the League of Communists of Kosovo to deepen socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations in associated labor will be complex and by no means easy. The League of Communists and the working people of Kosovo will, in the practical involvement in all aspects of their work and creativity, come across various hindrances and opposition deriving from the accumulated low basis of development of productive forces, from inherited social difficulties and contradictions, from the remnants of bureaucratic and technocratic relations and from ignorance and an insufficiently developed consciousness which is still burdened by a mercenary mentality and bureaucratic and technocratic concepts. We encounter antisocialist and antiself-management tendencies in various forms, Bakali said. We must be conscious of this but this must not hinder or postpone actions directed toward changing the social positions of the working man in order that he may become the basic, conscious and creative subject in society. The basic field of action of the League of Communists for the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations must be the basic organization of associated labor, the organizations of which must constantly be critically reexamined with the aim of realizing the inalienable rights of workers to control income.

Bakali continued his report by stating that activity in the further development of self-managing of socioeconomic relations on the basis of associated labor communities is inseparable from the struggle for the stabilization of the economy and for the successful removal of internal weaknesses in organizations of associated labor and for greater productivity and economy. The struggle for greater labor productivity in every basic organization of associated labor must be waged by developing modern self-managing organization of labor, by constantly raising professional qualifications of cadres, by adhering to a clear policy of improving the treatment and position of cadres, by reaffirming rationalization and innovations, by encouraging results of labor by greater material and moral incentives, by creating better conditions of labor, food and recreation for workers, and by finding more rapid solutions to workers' accomodation and other social problems.

Mahmut Bakali devoted part of his report to the tasks of the League of Communists of Kosovo in the further material and social development of the province. Speaking about this he said in part:

"Despite all the results which we have achieved in the period between the 11th and 12th conferences, the province's development has reached neither the rate nor the quality of that planned and therefore the basic aims of Kosovo's more rapid development have not been fully realized.

Hence the province's development level in relation to the country's level of development has fallen to below one-third, and to below one-half of the development level of economically insufficiently developed republics. The causes of this are primarily to be found in the still insufficient volume of investment. That is, instead of considerably exceeding the country's average as planned, investments have been below it in this period, since, with the exception of resources from the fund for the development of economically insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the remaining sources of investment have not been realized."

Mahmut Bakali stressed that for the more rapid development of Kosovo and a reduction in the differences in the level of its development compared to the country's average, not only greater efforts by the working people of the province themselves were essential but also greater understanding on the part of all republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina of the real dimension and quality of underdevelopment of Kosovo, the more rapid development of which is in the real interest of the stability and more rapid development of the whole of our community. We appreciate the problems, difficulties and specific characteristics of the underdeveloped republics, and also the real possibilities of all our republics and of Vojvodina, but it is necessary to bear in mind the degree and quality of Kosovo's underdevelopment, the depth and gravity of which is such that at the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia, the 11th LCY Congress and in the country's forthcoming medium-term development plan, the more rapid development Kosovo should be stressed as one of the central problems of the balanced and stable development of the whole country in order that the coming period should be a deciding phase to pull Kosovo out of its underdevelopment by reducing relative differences, Bakali said.

In his report, Bakali assessed that the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo had in the relatively short period since the adoption of the new constitutions successfully realized its role in the federation, of which it is constituent element, and in the Socialist Republic of Serbia of which it is a part. The Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has affirmed itself as a factor for the unity and stability of our federation through self-management, democratic agreement-making and contracting between all the republics and provinces and a factor of the strengthening of the Socialist Republic of Serbia on the basis of the constitutions, which has contributed to the further strengthening of unity and trust of the nations and nationalities of Kosovo with all nations and nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in our entire country.

Mahmut Bakali said that the major results in the development of intranational relations are an integral part of the overall successful development of socialist self-management relations. In all activities socialist self-management, national equality, brotherhood and unity were and will remain an indissoluble and uniform process. The League of Communists of Kosovo will continue energetically to struggle for the implementation of the policy of national equality in all spheres of social life and all aspects of our political system. The whole system of self-management and all institutions of socialist democracy, particularly the delegate system, must be made capable of successfully bearing and at an increasingly high level expressing and resolving, national interests in order to coordinate them among themselves and with the interests of the working class, to make the community of working people in labor and in self-management the true basis of the community of equal nations and nationalities.

Turning to the new role played by the province in the creation and implementation of the country's unified foreign policy. Bakali spoke also about cooperation with Albania and said: "Within the framework of Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation, which has recently been somewhat more highly developed, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has borne a greater part especially of cultural and scientific cooperation.

Our cooperation with the Socialist People's Republic of Albania derives from our country's principled commitment to cooperation with all countries, particularly with neighbors, independent of differences between our systems and ideologies, and is based on the principles of equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs.

"Differences in system and ideology exist between ourselves and the Socialist People's Republic of Albania, but we consider that this need be no hindrance to more intensive cooperation and development of better goodneighborly relations, trust and respect, for the reasons for cooperation are greater. We are therefore very much surprised, and we in Kosovo, particularly the Albanian nationality, are hurt, by the frequent attacks on our system, on the LCY and on the person of Comrade Tito, our president, in statements made by certain highranking Albanian leaders and in several recent articles which are sometimes, blinded by bureaucratism and dogmatism, colored with nationalism and irredentism.

"All this conflicts with their words about the desire for cooperation with our country and with our province, because everything that is sometimes written and said about these relations exceeds the limit of ideological propaganda, passing into insults and interference in our internal affairs.

"The Albanian nationality in Kosovo and in Yugoslavia has been and will continue to be a significant factor in the cooperation, trust and goodneighborliness between Yugoslavia and Albania. This is in the real interest of the Albanian people as a whole in Albania and in Yugoslavia. But insults and attacks on Comrade Tito, on our socialist self-management, on the LCY, with all of which we have achieved all our victories and developments and with which we are indissolubly linked, means an attack on the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia and also on all nations and nationalities of our country. This is what Albanians in Yugoslavia think and feel.

Concluding his report, Mahmut Bakali said:

"The communists of Kosovo greet the 11th LCY Congress and the Eighth Congress of the Socialist Republic of Serbia with major results which they have achieved in implementing the decisions of the 10th congress, and are ready and determined to implement consistently and creatively the decisions of the 11th congress.

"Functioning in complex conditions of insufficient economic development, Kosovo communists have consistently committed themselves to the development of socialist self-management, to the constant enrichment of national equality and the strengthening of brotherhood and unity, taking as their starting point LCY policy and always inspired by the words and revolutionary cause of Comrade Tito.

"All that we have achieved in the development of Kosovo and of our whole country is due to the historic merit of Comrade Tito. And today, 30 years after the holding of the Fifth CPY Congress, it may be most clearly seen how revolutionary, bold and correct was Comrade Tito's determination not to surrender to Stalin's pressure, to preserve our independence and build our own path to socialism; how correct was our orientation to adopt the law on self-management; how revolutionary and visionary were and have remained the ideas of the CPY program which we adopted 20 years ago; how correct was our reckoning with our own bureaucratic-dogmatic forces at the Fourth Brioni Plenum and with the liberalist-factional and nationalist forces; how correct was the passing of constitutional amendments, the new constitution and the law on associated labor, thus permitting us to blaze trails, to build and consolidate socialist self-management as the path toward creating Marx' 'free association of producers.'

Comrade Tito is the struggler for this path of ours toward communism, the creator of socialist self-management.

"Now as we go into a new stage of the workers' mastery of the totality of social reproduction, we may freely assert that socialist self-management has fully confirmed its revolutionary character, its progressive values and its vitality. What is even more significant is that socialist self-management has created the regularities of its own development and confirmed both its ability to reproduce itself on an increasingly rich level and its capacity for its own long-lasting self-protection and self-defense. The communists and working people of Kosovo will exert maximum efforts for the development of the coming stage of our socialist self-managing system, for they see a better tomorrow in socialist self-management alone, in community with all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, in the stability, unity, independence and nonalignment of our country."

OFFICIAL REPORTS SERBIAN CRIME RATE DOWN

AU112029Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 May 78 AU

[Milorad Djuric report]

[Text] A press conference has been held in the republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Serbia on the occasion of Security Week. Milorad Djuric reports:

Security Week, which begins 13 May, is held this year at the time of intensive pre-congress activities. Therefore the motto of the celebrations, which have both a political and social nature, is: "The LCY-Security." All the celebrations are of a working nature.

As Viobran Stanojevic, republic secretary for internal affairs of Serbia, pointed out, the security situation throughout the country, including Serbia, is very stable, a fact which primarily reflects the stability of our self-managing society and our solid social self-protection. All types of crime have been on the decrease in recent years. In 1976, there were 4,500 reported cases of economic crimes. A year later, the number fell to 4,000. General crimes have also decreased. The number of reported crimes fell from 69,000 in 1976 to 58,000 last year. Crimes of a political nature have also decreased.

However, our society continues to pay insufficient attention to traffic and fire protection. The number of traffic accidents increased 6 percent and damage caused by fires continuously increases. Therefore, one should not be lulled by successes. One must constantly improve the system of social self-protection, strengthen internal control and develop the awareness of social responsibility and discipline.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH ETHIOPIA--Osijek, May 10 TANJUG--Representatives of 23 Yugoslav agricultural and food industry enterprises today signed a self-management agreement on pooling resources to finance joint ventures in developing countries. The agreement names the Osijek agricultural and food producing association as chief Yugoslav contractor in the construction of several agricultural-industrial kombinats in Ethiopia, a project valued at some 170 million dollars. The Osijek association, together with its Ethiopian and other partners, is to complete the project in the next eight to ten years. The agreement provides for joint ventures in other developing countries as well. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 10 May 78 LD]

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